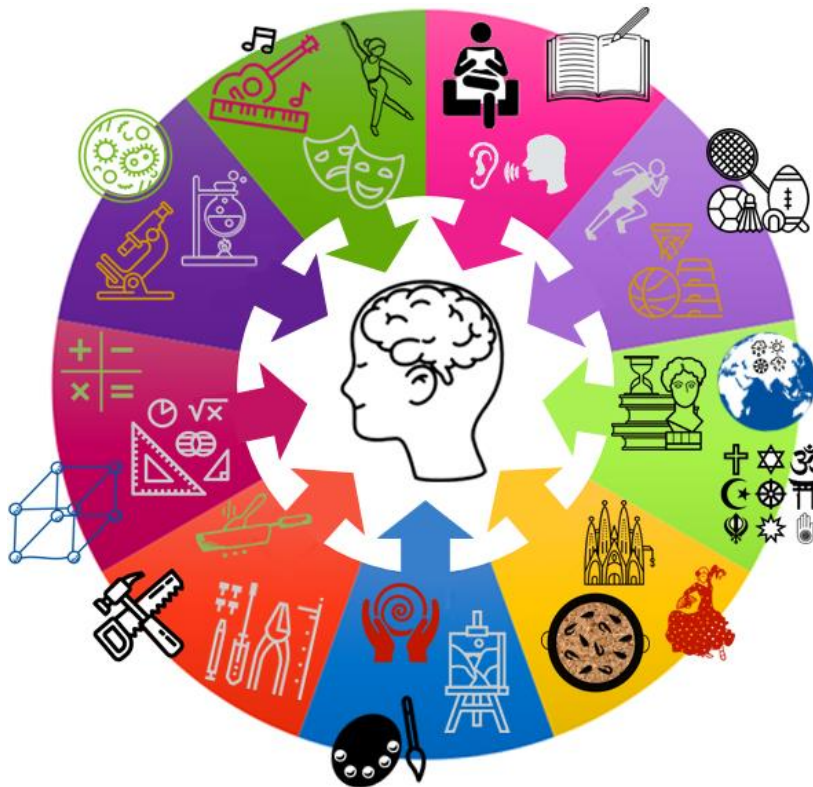


100% book - Year 11 Grammar

Aim to memorise 100% of the knowledge on these Knowledge Organisers.



Term 4

Swindon Academy 2024-25

Name:

Tutor Group:

Tutor & Room:

"If you are not willing to learn, no one can help you.

If you are determined to learn, no one can stop you."

How to use your 100% book of Knowledge Organisers and Quizzable Organisers

Knowledge Organisers

Knowledge Organisers contain the essential knowledge that you **MUST** know in order to be successful this year and in all subsequent years.

They will help you learn, revise and retain what you have learnt in lessons in order to move the knowledge from your short-term memory to long-term memory.

Quizzable Knowledge Organisers

These are designed to help you quiz yourself on the essential Knowledge.

Use them to test yourself or get someone else to test you, until you are confident you can recall the information from memory.

Top Tip

Don't write on your Quizzable Knowledge Organisers! Quiz yourself by writing the missing words in your prep book. That way you can quiz yourself again and again!

Expectations for Prep and for using your Knowledge Organisers

1. Complete all prep work set in your subject prep book.
2. Bring your prep book to every lesson and ensure that you have completed all work by the deadline.
3. Take pride in your prep book – keep it neat and tidy.
4. Present work in your prep book to the same standard you are expected to do in class.
5. Ensure that your use of SPAG is accurate.
6. Write in blue or black pen and sketch in pencil.
7. Ensure every piece of work has a title and date.
8. Use a ruler for straight lines.
9. If you are unsure about the prep, speak to your teacher.
10. Review your prep work in green pen using the mark scheme.

How do I complete Knowledge Organiser Prep?

Step 1

Check Epraise and identify what words /definitions/facts you have been asked to learn. Find the Knowledge Organiser you need to use.

The image shows the Epraise website interface. On the left is a 'Planner' for the week of 20th May to 26th May 2020, with columns for Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, and Fri. On the right is a 'Knowledge Organiser' for 'Year 7 Science/Physics: Topic 10: Particles'. It contains several sections: 'What is particle theory?', 'Describe the arrangement and movement of particles in the three states of matter', 'What is the law of conservation of mass?', 'What are the different changes of state?', and 'What are the differences between the three states of matter?'. Each section includes diagrams and text.

Step 2

Write today's date and the title from your Knowledge Organiser in your Prep Book.

This image shows the same Knowledge Organiser as in Step 1, but with handwritten notes. The date '29th May 2020' is written at the top. The title 'Particle theory' is written under the first section. The 'Gaining energy' and 'Losing energy' sections are also visible.

Step 3

Write out the keywords/definitions/facts from your Knowledge Organiser in FULL.

Handwritten notes on lined paper. At the top, the date '29th May 2020' is written. Below it, the title 'Properties of the states of matter' is underlined. The notes define 'Particle theory = all matter is made of particles'. It then describes the three states: 'Solid = regular pattern particles vibrate in fixed position', 'Liquid = particles are arranged randomly but are still touching each other. Particles can slide past each other and move around.', and 'Gas = Particles are far apart and are arranged randomly. Particles carry a lot of energy'.

Step 4

Read the keywords/definitions/facts out loud to yourself again and again and write the keywords/definitions/facts at least 3 times.

Handwritten notes on lined paper showing the definitions from Step 3 repeated three times. Each line starts with 'Solid = regular pattern particles vibrate in fixed position'.

Step 5

Open your quizzable Knowledge Organiser. Write the missing words from your quizzable Knowledge organiser in your prep book.

This image shows the Knowledge Organiser with handwritten answers to the quizzable sections. The date '29th May 2020' is written at the top. The title 'Self quizzing' is written. The 'What are the different changes of state?' section has 'Melting' written next to 'Change of state from solid to liquid', 'Freezing' next to 'Change of state from liquid to solid', 'Evaporation' next to 'Change of state from liquid to gas', and 'Condensation' next to 'Change of state from gas to liquid'. The 'What are the differences between the three states of matter?' section has 'Solid = regular pattern particles vibrate in fixed position' written next to the 'Solid' label.

Step 6

Check your answers using your Knowledge Organiser. Repeat Steps 3 to 5 with any questions you got wrong until you are confident.

Handwritten notes on lined paper showing the definitions from Step 3. Each definition is followed by a checkmark, indicating they have been checked. The date '29th May 2020' is written at the top.

Make sure you bring in your completed Prep notes to demonstrate that you have completed your prep.

An Inspector Calls grammar

1. Context

Playwright: John Boynton Priestley (1894-1984)
Dates: Written in 1945
First performed: In Moscow, Russia, in 1945
Era: Edwardian
Genre: Drama
Set: Fictional town Brumley ‘an industrial city in the north Midlands’ in 1912
Structure: Three Act Play

Biography of Priestley

- Born in Yorkshire in 1894.
- Fought in the first world war and became politicised by the suffering of it
- Became concerned with the effects of social inequality in Britain in 1930s
- Set up a new political party in 1942, The Commonwealth Party. It merged with the Labour Party and was integral in developing the welfare state

Pre and Post War – Before the first world war there was deemed to be a general air of complacency regarding the prospect of any war taking pace. There were strong distinctions between upper and lower classes, society was deeply patriarchal. After the second world war ended in 1945, class distinctions had been greatly reduced by the two wars and women had earned a more valued place in society. After 1945 there was a desire for more sweeping social change.

Socialism – Socialism is an approach to economic and social systems that is characterised by social ownership, democratic control and high levels of equality. Socialism is generally concerned with ensuring that disparities between wealth and social status are erased from society. After the two World Wars British society was far more open to socialist ideas. In *An Inspector Calls*, the Inspector harbors socialist attitudes.

Social and Moral Responsibility – Attitudes towards social and moral responsibility changed rapidly in the time between when the play was set (1912) and the time the play was written (1945). In 1912 the general attitude of those with social status and wealth was towards looking after one’s own. By the mid-1940s however, the Labour party under Attlee won a landslide election reflecting a wave of enthusiasm towards communal responsibility for everyone in society.

The Titanic – RMS Titanic was a British passenger liner that sank in the North Atlantic ocean in the morning hours of 15th April 1912, killing around 1500. The Titanic was designed to be the pinnacle of both safety and comfort, and due to its enormous size and quality was frequently labeled ‘unsinkable’. In *An Inspector Calls* Birling claims this, thus immediately losing the respect of the audience. It can serve as a symbol of the hubris and arrogance of man.

FORM – The play fits into three possible forms:

Well-Made Play	Morality Play	Crime Thriller
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A popular type of drama from the 19th century • The events build to a climax • Primarily concerned with events that happened before the play • Plot is intricate and complex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most popular during 15th and 16th centuries • They taught the audience lessons that focused on the seven deadly sins • Characters who committed those sins were punished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involves a gripping tale based around a crime • The audience receives clues and must guess what has happened before the end • All is revealed by the climax

2. Key Characters

Inspector Goole: An enigmatic (mysterious) figure who serves as Priestley’s mouthpiece and advocates social justice. He serves as the Birling’s conscience and exposes their sins.

Mr Arthur Birling: A capitalist and business owner who opposes social change and greater equality. He is a self-made man and lacks the refined manners of the upper classes. Made a fool by Priestley to highlight the arrogance and absurdity of his views.

Mrs Sybil Birling: Her husband’s social superior, Mrs Birling is involved in charity work but contradictorily believes in personal responsibility and looking after one’s-self. Fails to understand her own children.

Sheila Birling: Young and initially enthusiastic, Sheila grows and changes throughout the play, embracing the views of the Inspector and challenging the social indifference of her parents. She becomes wiser and more cautious in her relationship with Gerald.

Eric Birling: In his early twenties, he drinks too much and forces himself upon Eva Smith. Whilst she is pregnant with his child, he steals from his father to attempt to support her. Grows and changes, realises his own wrongs along with everyone else’s. Critical of parents.

Gerald Croft: A businessman engaged to Sheila, Gerald a relationship with Daisy Renton (Eva Smith). Even though he sits between he two generations he is politically closest to Birling and fails to embrace the Inspector’s message, instead seeking to prove he wasn’t real.

Eva Smith: Doesn’t appear in the play, but her suffering and abuse represents that of all the working classes. She also calls herself both Daisy Renton and Mrs Birling. The older characters begin to question whether she really is one person.

3. Central Themes

Social Responsibility	Priestley advocates a socialist message of collective responsibility for one another. The Inspector serves as his voice in conveying this ideology, but the younger generation also come to embrace it. The suffering of Eva Smith highlights the powerlessness of the working classes and the need for a society that protects its most vulnerable.
Age and the Generational Divide	Priestley presents a view that there is hope for change and that it lies with the younger generation. Both Sheila and Eric change for the better, maturing and becoming more empathetic as they come to embrace the Inspector’s message. They also become vocal critics of their parents’ indifference to Eva’s suffering.
Class and Power	Priestley highlights the immense power that business owners wielded over their workers and presents them as arrogant and lacking in empathy. He demonstrates Edwardian society’s preoccupation with wealth and status at the cost of the individual as a way of promoting change in post-WW2 Britain.
Gender	At the time the play was first performed, women had just played a pivotal role in World War 2 and were empowered by the freedom work provided them. In the 1912 setting, we see Sheila’s growing independence vs her mother. However, the play still highlights the awful vulnerability of women and the outdated stereotyping of them.

4. Key Vocabulary

Capitalist	Believing in private wealth and business aimed at making profit for business owners. Independent and self-reliant.
Socialist	Believing in shared ownership, collective responsibility for one another and social equality for all.
Ideology	A political viewpoint or set of beliefs, for example socialism.
Responsibility	Being accountable or to blame for something, or having a duty to deal with something.
Hierarchy	A ranking of status or power e.g. the strict class hierarchy of Edwardian England.
Patriarchy	A society in which power lies with men.
Prejudice	An opposition to or opinion about something/someone based upon what they are e.g. working class, female etc.
Morality	The belief that some behaviour is right and some is wrong.
Proletariat	The working class.
Bourgeoisie	The capitalist class in possession of the means of acquiring wealth.
Aristocracy	The highest class in society and often holding titles passed from father to son, for example Lord and Lady Croft.
Façade	A false front or surface-level illusion, for example the façade of family happiness in the opening scene of the play.
Catalyst	Someone or something that speeds up or triggers an event.
Antithesis	When something is the opposite of something else.

5. Key Terminology, Symbols and Devices

Dramatic Irony	When the audience is aware of something that a character is not aware of, for example Birling believing war won’t happen.
Plot Twist	When a story suddenly departs from its expected path and something very unexpected happens. The final phone call.
Cliffhanger	Each act ends on a particularly dramatic, revealing moment that creates a sense of tension and anticipation.
Stage Directions	When the playwright instructs actors/director to perform in a particular way. Priestley’s are unusually detailed.
Entrances/Exits	Characters frequently leave or enter the stage at dramatic moments. Some characters miss important events.
Lighting	Priestley uses stage directions to indicate how the stage should be lit. Changes to ‘brighter and harder’ for Inspector.
Props	Physical objects used in the play. The photograph plays a key role in identifying Eva. The doorbell interrupts Birling.
Contrast and Juxtaposition	Deliberately placing two very different things along side one another to draw comparisons e.g. Birling and the Inspector.

The Big Ideas	Notes	The Methods	Notes
<p>Priestley promotes a socialist ideology in which he argues for collective social responsibility.</p>		<p>1. Priestley uses contrasts in character, setting and language to emphasise the different conflicts at work in society.</p>	
<p>Priestley suggests that change is possible, and that hope lies with the younger generation.</p>		<p>2. Priestley uses the characterisation of the Inspector and the family as a means of highlighting his view of different groups in society.</p>	
<p>Priestley challenges existing social hierarchies of class and gender.</p>		<p>3. Priestley uses entrances, exits, beginnings and endings as a means of building and maintaining dramatic tension.</p>	



1. Global pattern of urban change

The world's population is growing rapidly; currently 50% of us live in urban areas.

Urbanisation	An increasing percentage of a country's population living in towns and cities.
HICs	Very slow rate of urbanisation. Already have high urban populations. Urbanisation happened earlier (during the industrial revolution).
NEEs	Fast rate of urbanisation due to industrialisation. Urban population is increasing rapidly.
LICs	Fast rate of urbanisation. Urban population is low as many still work in farming.

2. Factors affecting urbanisation

Rural-Urban migration	The movement of people from a rural area (countryside) to an urban area (towns and cities).
Push factors	Negative factors that make people leave an area e.g. drought, famine, war, few services.
Pull factors	Positive factors that attract people to an area e.g. better access to services, better paid jobs, access to electricity.
Natural Increase	When the birth rate is higher than death rate; the population grows. High in NEE cities as migrants are often young and health care is improving.

3. Megacities

Megacity	A city of more than 10 million people living there.
How many?	There are now 34. Rapidly increasing.
Where?	Most are in Africa and Asia.

4. Key terms

Social deprivation	The extent an individual or an area lacks services, decent housing, adequate income and employment.
Dereliction	Abandoned buildings and wasteland.
Urban Greening	Process of increasing and preserving open space in urban areas i.e. parks.
Urban sprawl	Unplanned growth of urban areas into surrounding rural areas.
Integrated Transport System	Different forms of transport are linked together to make it easy to transfer from one to another.
Brownfield	Land that has been used, abandoned and now awaits reuse; they are often found in urban areas.
Greenfield	A plot of land, often in rural areas or on the edges of urban areas that has not been built on before.
Commuter settlements	A place where people live but travel elsewhere for work e.g. Yate → Bristol.

5. Sustainable urban living

Sustainable urban living	Where people living, now, have the things they need, without reducing the ability of people in future to meet their needs.
Water conservation	Recycling grey water. ½ flush toilets. Rainwater harvesting on roofs. Permeable pavements- filters pollutants.
Energy conservation	Energy efficient appliances. Energy saving (south facing windows). Use of renewable energy sources.
Waste recycling	Recycling boxes in houses. Recycling facilities nearby. Encourage websites like 'Freecycle'.
Creating green space	Maintain green spaces around towns- Cools area, encourage exercise, happy.

6. Urban transport strategies used to reduce traffic congestion

Problems with congestion	↗ air pollution (global warming). Late for work, deliveries delayed. ↗ accidents, stress, asthma. In Bristol, 200 people die as a result of air pollution each year.
Beryl Bikes	Shared bikes in Bournemouth + Poole.
Oyster Cards	Quick and easy to pay for more than one type of public transport (London).
Park and ride	Car parks on the outskirts of a town, with buses into the city centre.
Congestion charge	Charge for entering the city centre at peak times.
Bus lanes	Stop buses being held in traffic.



1. Global pattern of urban change

The world's population is growing rapidly; currently 50% of us live in urban areas.

Urbanisation	
HICs	
NEEs	
LICs	

2. Factors affecting urbanisation

Rural-Urban migration	
Push factors	
Pull factors	
Natural Increase	

3. Megacities

Megacity	
How many?	
Where?	

4. Key terms

Social deprivation	
Dereliction	
Urban Greening	
Urban sprawl	
Integrated Transport System	
Brownfield	
Greenfield	
Commuter settlements	

5. Sustainable urban living

Sustainable urban living	
Water conservation	
Energy conservation	
Waste recycling	
Creating green space	

6. Urban transport strategies used to reduce traffic congestion

Problems with congestion	
Beryl Bikes	
Oyster Cards	
Park and ride	
Congestion charge	
Bus lanes	



7. Distribution of population and major cities in the UK

Population	66 million. Distribution is very uneven. 82% live in urban areas. Upland areas are sparsely populated.
Cities	Most in lowland areas and on coasts. London is the biggest city and the capital. It has 10% of the population. Cities reflect our industrial past (near raw materials e.g. Leeds near coal). Counter-urbanisation is a recent trend.

8. Location and importance of Bristol

Location	South west of the UK, on Bristol Channel. Near to junction of M4 & M5.
Importance within the UK	Largest city in the southwest. 8 th most popular city for foreign tourists. 2 universities and 2 cathedrals.
Importance to wider world	Largest concentration of silicon chip manufacturing outside of California. International airport (links to Europe). Many TNCs located there (AirBus, BMW)

9. Impacts of migration on the growth and character of the city

National migration	1851 - 1891 population doubled as people arrived looking for work.
International migration	<u>Now, international</u> migration accounts for half of its growth. 50 countries. Many from Europe (Poland, Spain).
Impact on	Many cultural opportunities. Afro-Caribbean- strong community

10. Urban change in Bristol

- Population is growing rapidly.
- Population is more ethnically diverse.
- More under 16-year olds than of pensionable age.
- Electrification of railway to London (<70 minutes).
- Become more accessible (road, rail, air).

11. Opportunities created by urban change

Cultural mix	50 countries represented (food, art). St Paul's Carnival (attracts 40,000).
Recreation and entertainment	Underground music scene -Colston Hall. Entertainment (The Bristol Old Vic). 2 football teams (City, Rovers). Shopping Cribbs Causeway, Cabot Circus.
Employment	Highly tech. industries = jobs. 50 silicon businesses. Many TNCs. £100 million improved broadband.
Integrated transport system	Links different types of public transport Reduces congestion in the city. ↗ % people walking and cycling (57%).
Urban greening	> 90% live within 350m of park/water. 300 parks. 1/3 Bristol is open space. 2015 European Green Capital status.

12. An example of an urban regeneration project

Example	Why did it need regeneration?	What are the main features?	Successful?
Temple Quarter, Bristol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bristol surrounded by a green belt. • Brownfield site- rundown, ugly. • By Bristol Temple Meads Station- poor impression for new visitors. • Previously an industrial area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise Zone e.g. low rents. • Improve access e.g. ITS. • New bridge across River Avon (access to planned Bristol Arena). • Maintain historical features, cobbled streets- gives character • Brunel's Engine Shed £1.7mill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 4,000 new jobs by 2020 (17,000 by 2037) ✓ Attracts tourists. ✓ Redeveloped brownfield site ✗ Arena still not built

13. Challenges created by urban change

Urban deprivation	Some areas face social deprivation. 1/3 of people in <u>Filwood</u> are in very-low income households. Problems of crime, drug use, low quality housing, lack of transport.
Inequality in housing	<u>Filwood</u> - 50% in council housing. <u>Stoke Bishop</u> - millionaires (large villas)
Inequality in education	<u>Filwood</u> - 36% get top GCSE grades. <u>Stoke Bishop</u> - 94%.
Inequality in health	<u>Filwood</u> - Life expectancy 78 years. <u>Stoke Bishop</u> - 83 years.
Employment	<u>Filwood</u> - 1/3 16-24-year olds. <u>Stoke Bishop</u> - Just 3%.
Dereliction	Industrial buildings derelict (inner-city). <u>Stokes Croft</u> (many squatters).
Building on brown and greenfield	2006-13 94% housing on brownfield. Plan for 30,000 homes on brownfield. <u>Temple Meads</u> built on brownfield.
Waste disposal	>1/2 million tonnes of waste/year. (23% lower per head than UK average) ↗ recycling by 50%. Teach it in schools.
Urban sprawl	Greenbelt to prevent merge with Bath City extended to NW (<u>Bradley Stoke</u>). Led to destruction of greenfield sites. <u>Yate</u> - Commuter settlement.

**7. Distribution of population and major cities in the UK**

Population	
Cities	

8. Location and importance of Bristol

Location	
Importance within the UK	
Importance to wider world	

9. Impacts of migration on the growth and character of the city

National migration	
International migration	
Impact on character	

10. Urban change in Bristol

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11. Opportunities created by urban change

Cultural mix	
Recreation and entertainment	
Employment	
Integrated transport system	
Urban greening	

12. An example of an urban regeneration project

Example	Why did it need regeneration?	What are the main features?	Successful?
Temple Quarter, Bristol			

13. Challenges created by urban change

Urban deprivation	
Inequality in housing	
Inequality in education	
Inequality in health	
Employment	
Dereliction	
Building on brown and greenfield	
Waste disposal	
Urban sprawl	

8. Introduction to Nigeria	
Located just north of the equator, in west Africa.	
Importance of Nigeria	
Global importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🇳🇬 NEE in 2014 > 21st largest economy. 🇳🇬 5th largest contributor to UN peace keeping.
Local importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🇳🇬 Fastest growing economy in Africa. 🇳🇬 In 2014 they had the highest GDP.
Nigeria's context	
Political	🇳🇬 Boko Haram have killed 17,000 people since 2002.
Environment	🌳 Rainforest- south > savanna- north.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 👥 500 ethnic groups 📖 Literacy 61%, life expectancy 52 years
Cultural	🎬 Nollywood (2 nd largest film industry).

9. Nigeria's changing industrial structure	
Term	Definition
Industrial structure	The relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy (p, s, t, q).
Primary sector	Jobs that extract/collect natural resources. ↓ Decreasing due to mechanisation and industrialisation. This started rural to urban migration.
Secondary sector	Jobs making things. ↑ Increasing (industrialisation).
Tertiary	Jobs that provide a service. ↑ Increasing as people start to have more disposable income.
How does manufacturing stimulate economic development?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factories provide jobs > people have more disposable income > home market enlarges. • Companies pay tax > government invests in infrastructure like roads > attracts more companies to invest. Positive multiplier effect. 	

10. Transnational corporations	
Term	Definition
Transnational Corporation	Companies that operate in more than one country. (40 TNCs in Nigeria)
Host country	Country the TNC places its factories.
Footloose	Industries not tied to a certain location
Shell in Nigeria	
Advantages	+ 65,000 jobs = > disposable income. + 91% contracts to Nigerian companies (reduces economic leakage)
Dis-advantages	- Bodo oil spill 08/09. 11 million gallons of oil spilt over 20km ² .
Summary	National economic benefits vs local environmental costs in Bodo.

12. Impacts of economic development	
Impact on the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🌳 70-80% forests destroyed. 🇳🇬 Bodo Oil spill (Shell 08/09). 🌫️ 10,000 illegal industries = air pollution. 🐘 Loss of species (giraffes, 500 plants).
Impact on quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 📉 Life expectancy ↑ from 46-52 years 📉 HDI from 0.47 to 0.53. 📉 BUT inequality has widened due to oil wealth and corruption.

13. Unilever in Nigeria	
Advantages:	Disadvantages:
Unilever employs around 1500 people in Nigeria	Unilever is a British-Dutch company so some of the profit leaves Nigeria
40% of Unilever's profits go to Nigeria in Tax	Workers in factories earn very low wages and have poor working conditions
Unilever works with local communities to improve education and healthcare	.Manufacturing cause environmental problems such as water and air pollution

11. Nigeria's changing relationships	
Political relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gained independence (UK in 1960). - Member of British Commonwealth.
Trading relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of OPEC (oil). - Member of ECOWAS (Western Africa trading group). - Has strong links with China and USA.
International aid in Nigeria	
Term	Definition
International aid	Money, goods and services given to help the QoL of another country.
Emergency aid	Usually follows a natural disaster or war. e.g. Food, water, shelter.
Developmental aid	Long term support by charities or governments to improve QoL. E.g. infrastructure, education, clean water
Aid in Nigeria	
What?	4% of aid given to Africa. UK gave £360 million in 2014.
Nets for life	Nets to prevent malaria. 82,500 given out in Abuja. ✓ Successful as community based.
Problems with aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sometimes it isn't sustainable. - Corruption. - Can be tied (strings attached).

13. Shell in Nigeria	
Advantages:	Disadvantages:
Employs 65,000 people in Nigeria	260,000 barrels of oil spilt a year in the Niger Delta
Social investment programs (e.g., 10 postgraduate scholarship)	Bodo oil spills in 2008 and 2009, 600,000 barrels of oil spilt
Brought in \$17 billion in taxes	Oil bandits: 4.5 trillion barrels of oil lost

9. Introduction to Nigeria	
Importance of Nigeria	
Global importance	
Local importance	
Political	
Environment	
Social	
Cultural	

10. Transnational corporations	
Term	Definition
Transnational Corporation	
Host country	
Footloose	
Shell in Nigeria	
Advantages	
Dis-advantages	-
Summary	

11. Nigeria's changing relationships	
Political relationships	-
Trading relationships	-
International aid in Nigeria	
Term	Definition
International aid	
Emergency aid	
Developmental aid	
Aid in Nigeria	
What?	
Nets for life	
Problems with aid	

10. Nigeria's changing industrial structure	
Term	Definition
Industrial structure	
Primary sector	
Secondary sector	
Tertiary	
How does manufacturing stimulate economic development?	

12. Impacts of economic development	
Impact on the environment	
Impact on quality of life	

13. Unilever in Nigeria	
Advantages:	Disadvantages:

13. Shell in Nigeria	
Advantages:	Disadvantages:



A. Background:	c.	Social	Economic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban = Towns and cities Rural = countryside Urbanisation is the growth in the proportion of a country's population living in urban areas. The rate of urbanisation differs between countries that are richer than those that are poorer. HIC have very slow rates of urbanisation: In richer parts of the world, urbanisation happened historically and most of the population now already live in urban areas. Many people in urban areas in HICs desire a better quality of life and are moving to rural area. Here they can commute to cities (because of better transport) or work from home (better communication). LIC are less economically developed e.g. Ethiopia. Not many of the population live in urban areas . However, people are starting to move away from jobs in farming (rural areas) to urban areas. They are experiencing rapid urban growth. NEE are those where economic development is increasing rapidly e.g. Brazil, India, Nigeria - They are experiencing rapid urban growth. 	Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better access to services e.g.health care and education Better access to resources such as clean water supply and electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase economic development As industry develops (industrialisation), more people move to urban areas to work in factories – there are more jobs and better wages than rural areas Industries create and sell goods on the international market. Manufactured goods make greater profits than unprocessed goods so industrialised countries get wealthier.
		Social and economic (HEWE)	Environmental (WART)
	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Badly built houses and over crowded No access to basic services (running water, sanitation, electricity) Unclean conditions and lack of access to medical services mean people often have poor health No access to education High levels of unemployment and crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubbish isn't collected so it leaves toxic rubbish heaps, which damage the environment Air pollution comes from burning fossil fuel from vehicles and factories Sewage and toxic chemicals can get into rivers, causing health problems and harming wildlife Infrastructure like road systems may not be able to cope with the growing number of vehicles. Congestion causes an increase in greenhouse gas emissions which cause global problems. Locally, problems with health and acid rain also occur.

B. Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Rural-urban migration</td> <td>the movement of people from rural to urban area. The rate is affected by push-pull theory.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Push factors</td> <td>things that encourage people to leave (Push them out)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pull factors</td> <td>things that encourage people to move to an area (Pull them to an area)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural increase</td> <td>birth rate is higher than death rate so population growth</td> </tr> </table>	Rural-urban migration	the movement of people from rural to urban area. The rate is affected by push-pull theory.	Push factors	things that encourage people to leave (Push them out)	Pull factors	things that encourage people to move to an area (Pull them to an area)	Natural increase	birth rate is higher than death rate so population growth
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Push factors	things that encourage people to leave (Push them out)							
Pull factors	things that encourage people to move to an area (Pull them to an area)							
Natural increase	birth rate is higher than death rate so population growth							

D. Rio						
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E.. Favela Bairro				
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A.	Background:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban = Towns and cities Rural = countryside Urbanisation is the growth in the proportion of a country's population living in urban areas. The rate of urbanisation differs between countries that are richer than those that are poorer. HIC have very slow rates of urbanisation: In richer parts of the world, urbanisation happened historically and most of the population now already live in urban areas. Many people in urban areas in HICs desire a better quality of life and are moving to rural area. Here they can commute to cities (because of better transport) or work from home (better communication). LIC are less economically developed e.g. Ethiopia. Not many of the population live in urban areas . However, people are starting to move away from jobs in farming (rural areas) to urban areas. They are experiencing rapid urban growth. NEE are those where economic development is increasing rapidly e.g. Brazil, India, Nigeria - They are experiencing rapid urban growth.

D.	Social	Economic
Opportunities		
	Social and economic (HEWE)	Environmental (WART)
Challenges		

B.	Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation
Rural-urban migration	
Push factors	
Pull factors	
Natural increase	

D.	Rio
Sanitation	
Quality of life	
Favela	

E..	Favela Bairro	
	Successes	Failures

3. The Spanish Empire 1528-1555



Pizarro – First Expedition

Pizarro was with Balboa when they reached the Pacific. Pizarro was impressed by Cortes and his success in Mexico.

Tales of vast wealth in Peru encouraged Pizarro to find his own success.

November 1524 – First expedition

Not a success. Only reached Columbia before bad weather, lack of food and attacks by hostile natives forced Pizarro to turn back. The mangrove swamps put off any idea of establishing a settlement too.

Impact of Gold and Silver on Spain

Used to make 8 sided coins – ‘pieces of eight’. Widely accepted in Europe due to high silver content.

The Crown took 25% of bullion coming into Spain .

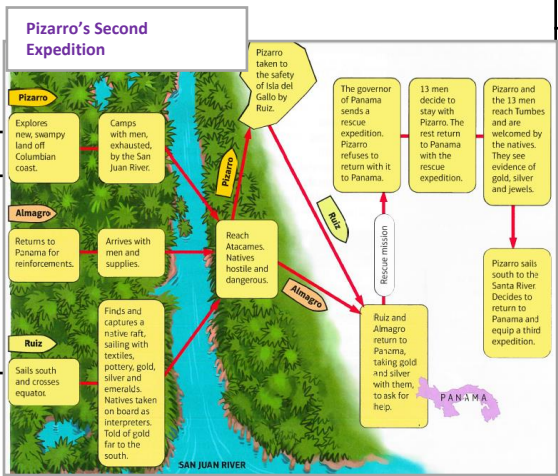
75% of wealth went to Spanish merchants and conquistadors.

European traders put up prices for the wealthy Spanish merchants.

High prices led to inflation – workers demanded higher wages in Spain.

Charles I invested money in the military – not industry and business.

Spanish were getting wealthy by finding bullion instead of making products and selling.



Pizarro's appeal to the Spanish King Charles I

In 1528 Pizarro returned to Spain with evidence of Inca wealth, including llamas, silver and gold. Having been refused permission to launch a third expedition by the governor of Panama, he appealed to Charles I. Pizarro received a licence, the Capitulacion de Toledo, in July 1529, authorising him to conquer Peru.

Governing the Empire

The Spanish needed to find a way to govern the discovered territories to restore peace and stability. They needed to make sure basic essentials were available, laws were in place, conquistadors didn't fight among themselves and ensure daily life was managed effectively.

Bartolome de las Casas – was a priest that tried to encourage the fair treatment of natives in the New World. 1527 he wrote a book 'A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies'.

The New Laws:

- It was made illegal to enslave natives.
- The amount of tribute that could be collected was limited.
- Encomiendas had to be passed back to the Spanish government on the death of the encomendero.

The role of the Viceroy:

The Council of the Indies appointed two viceroys to govern Spanish territories: one in Mexico city and one in Lima (Peru). They acted on behalf of the government. Justice was managed through the audiencias (courts), with judges who were independent of the viceroys.

The role of the encomienda system:

This was imposed officially across the Spanish Empire. An encomienda was land granted to a Spaniard, who was then called an encomendero. He could demand tribute from natives. In return he was responsible for their protection and their conversion to Christianity.

Significance of the New Laws 1542:

Laws introduced to improve the rights of native people, but encomenderos opposed them and the viceroy of Peru refused to implement them. Revolts in Peru: the most serious in 1544 had to be put down by the Spanish government and led to a temporary halt in the Spanish conquest of the New World in 1550. Although forced to suspend the laws, Charles I insisted encomiendas be passed back to the crown on the death of an encomendero. Natives continued to be exploited in the New World.

Date	Event
Dec 1518	Smallpox epidemic in Haiti.
Sept 1520	First cases of smallpox in Mexico
1525-1527	Smallpox spreads along the Caribbean coast.
1527	Smallpox reaches Peru. Huayna Capac dies from smallpox after returning to help his people.
1529	Civil War breaks out between Huascar and Atahualpa (Huayna Capac's son).
April 1532	Huascar is captured and killed. Atahualpa takes over Cuzco.
Nov 1532	The Battle of Cajamarca – Pizarro's men hid in the town square of Cajamarca. When Atahualpa's men entered the town they met with a priest who showed them a bible. Atahualpa threw the bible on the floor which was the signal needed for Pizarro's men to attack and they took Atahualpa prisoner.
July 1533	Atahualpa promised to fill his prison with treasure in order to secure his release. Although he did this, the Spanish still sentenced him to death. On 26 th July he was garrotted.
1533	Manco made puppet ruler of the Inca Empire.

Revolt of the Incas 1536

The Spanish saw Manco as a puppet king who would rule on their behalf. When Manco escaped from the Spanish he assembled an army and attacked the base at Cuzco.

The Siege of Cuzco 1536-1537

-10,000 Inca warriors faced 150 Spanish and 1000 native allies.
 -The Inca warriors broke into town, burning buildings to try to drive out the Spanish, but the Spanish were able to put the fires out.
 -The Spanish used their cavalry to attack the Inca warriors.
 -The Spanish captured the fortress of Sacsahuaman from the Incas, which the Inca army then besieged.
 -The siege ended when Spanish forces exploring Chile returned.
 -Manco withdrew and established a separate kingdom which lasted until 1572.

Founding of La Paz, 1548

La Paz was founded to symbolise the end of the revolt and to demonstrate that Spain had the overall authority in the New World, not the conquistadors. It became the administrative centre of the Spanish Empire. The Viceroy and the audiencias (courts) were based here. It was founded close to trade routes to ensure it maintained control over the silver mines based in Potosi and Oruro.

Discovery of silver in Bolivia and Mexico

By 1550 silver had been discovered in Potosi (Bolivia) and in Guanajuato and Zacatecas (Mexico). Some was sent back to Spain but most was kept by the conquistadors. Large mining towns developed to house workers for the mines. Colonisation of the New World increased as adventurers, merchants, speculators and their employees came in search of wealth. 25% of silver shipped to Spain went straight into the treasury.

Conquistador Revolt in Peru 1544

A serious revolt took place as the encomenderos were unhappy with the New Laws. This revolt was led by Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of Francisco Pizarro. It was a success and Gonzalo ruled over the Inca territory for 2 years. The arrival of a Spanish army resulted in his execution and the restoration of Spanish authority. The revolt raised the issue of control. Spain needed to govern its territories and control the rebellious conquistadors and encomenderos. This led to the founding of La Paz in 1548.

Pirates and Privateers

Spanish treasure was a target for Pirates and Privateers (funded by government/monarchy).



The ships were easy to find as they took well-defined and predictable routes across the Atlantic.

War with France (1542-46) meant Spain had to adapt ships and develop systems to deal with French privateers.

Galleons patrolled the sea routes and started carrying treasure as they were well armed.

Treasure fleet system developed: the **Tierra Firme** (went to S. America) and the **New Spain** (went to Mexico).

Growth of Seville

All goods imported to Europe had to go through Seville. Merchants travelled from all over Europe to buy and sell goods. This gave Spain a monopoly over trade with the New World.

The Slave Trade

Due to the number of deaths of natives in the New World, there was a labour shortage. Under the Treaty of Tordesillas, Spain could not directly get slaves from W. Africa. Spanish merchants could get licences (asientos) to supply slaves to the New World. Licences sold to the highest bidder who could then buy from Portuguese merchants and sell to merchants in the New World.

Casa de Contratacion (House of Trade)

Established in 1503 by Isabella. Collected colonial taxes. Approved voyages of exploration and trade and kept secret information on new lands and trade routes. Licenced captains of ships. In theory, no Spaniard could sail anywhere without the approval of the Casa.

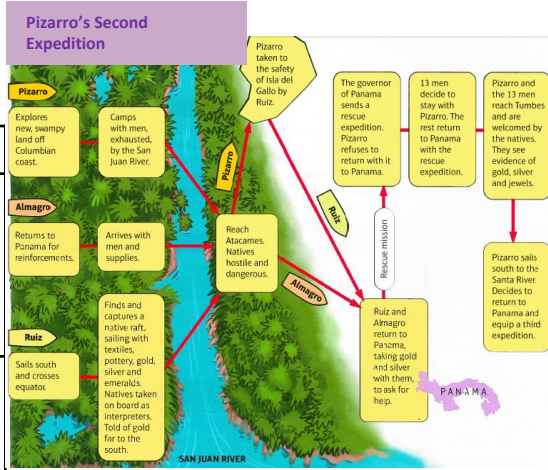
Council of the Indies

Formed in 1524 and based in Spain. Controlled all matters concerning the New World. Messages received from Viceroys would be discussed and advice given to the King. Decisions made were sent from the Council to the Viceroys. This was Spain's way of trying to maintain control over its empire in the New World.



3. The Spanish Empire 1528-1555

Pizarro – First Expedition



Pizarro's appeal to the Spanish King Charles I

Pizarro and the Conquest of the Inca Empire	
Date	Event
Dec 1518	
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Governing the Empire

The New Laws:

The role of the Viceroy's:

The role of the encomienda system:

Significance of the New Laws 1542:



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Used to make 8 sided coins – ‘pieces of eight’. Widely accepted in Europe due to high silver content.

The Crown took 25% of bullion coming into Spain.

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Founding of La Paz, 1548

Discovery of silver in Bolivia and Mexico

Conquistador Revolt in Peru 1544

Pirates and Privateers



Growth of Seville

The Slave Trade

Casa de Contratacion (House of Trade)

Council of the Indies

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

Keywords	
Worship	Act of religious honour or devotion
Liturgical worship	Service which follows a set pattern
Non-liturgical worship	Service which does not follow a fixed or set pattern
Sacrament	Rites and rituals through which the believer receives a special gift of grace
Holy communion	A service of thanks giving where bread and wine are consumed to remember Jesus' death and resurrection
Festival	Celebration of Jesus' death and resurrection
Christmas	Celebration of Jesus' birth
Church	The holy people of God, the body of Christ or a building where Christians worship
Agape	Unconditional, unselfish love
Mission	A calling where an individual or group go out and spread the word of God
Missionary	A person sent on a religious mission to promote Christianity in a different country through preaching or charity work
Alpha course	An example of evangelism – trying to tell others about Christianity
Persecution	Hostility or ill-treatment, because of race or religious or political beliefs
Poverty	Restoring of harmony after relationships have broken down

What we are learning in this unit	
A. Worship	G. Christmas
B. Prayer	H. Easter
C. The Sacraments	I Role of the church
D. Eucharist	J. Mission and evangelism
E. Baptism	K. Persecution
F. Pilgrimage	L. Reconciliation

C.	Sacraments
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A specific rite or practice which is given to Christians as a symbol of God's grace The Catholic Church recognises 7 sacraments: baptism, confession, the Eucharist, confirmation, marriage, holy orders, anointing of the sick More on baptism and eucharist in box D and E

A.	Worship
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A way for Christians to show love and respect for God It shows Christians how important God is to them They worship in different ways
Liturgical worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worship with a set order or pattern E.g. Roman Catholic Mass Often takes place in a Church but can be elsewhere
Non-liturgical worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tends to be Bible-based Often follows a structure but there is free choice in the structure May choose a relevant theme for the community Prayer is often in a personal style
Informal worship	<p><i>Charismatic worship</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service has characteristics such as hymns, sermon and prayer but is free-flowing Can be anywhere, not just the Church Resembles worship practiced by early Christians Focus on the Holy Spirit
Private worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Takes place individually Forms a personal relationship with God

B.	Prayer
What is it / Significance of prayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A means of communicating with God Purpose is to praise God, confess sins, give thanks to God
The Lord's Prayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Our Father, who art in Heaven" Gives a model for how to pray Involves adoration of God, confession of sins, and petition (asking God for something) Asking God for food "give us this day our daily bread" Asking for forgiveness "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us"
Set prayers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written down and said more than once/regularly Allows collective nature e.g. Lord's Prayer
Informal prayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use day-to-day language Often private and focus on reflection Pentecostal Church are moved by the Holy Spirit so speak in tongues

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

Keywords	
Worship	
Liturgical worship	
Non-liturgical worship	
Sacrament	
Holy communion	
Festival	
Christmas	
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Missionary	
Alpha course	
Persecution	
Poverty	

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C.	Sacraments
What is it	

A.	Worship
What is it	
Liturgical worship	
Non-liturgical worship	
Informal worship	
Private worship	

B.	Prayer
What is it / Significance of prayer	
The Lord's Prayer	
Set prayers	
Informal prayer	

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

D.	<i>Eucharist/Holy Communion</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the words and actions of Jesus at the Last Supper "Jesus took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and gave it to his disciples, saying, 'Take and eat; this is my body'". Commemoration of the sacrifice Jesus made on the cross Deepens faith in Jesus Christians share bread and wine in Church which represents the body and blood of Christ
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some celebrate it weekly Gives them strength to live every day to God's glory
How is it celebrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing bread and wine during a service at the church Some use grape juice instead of wine
Different interpretations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roman Catholics believe in transubstantiation – the bread and wine is actually the body and blood of Christ transformed Protestants – expression of faith and obedience Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican – a way to receive God's grace

E.	<i>Baptism</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involves the candidate being immersed in water or having water poured on them Symbolises cleansing of sin and initiation into the Church Lots regard it as necessary to being saved Jesus told his disciples to "go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, the Son and The Holy Spirit"
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiation into the Christian community Cleansed from sin Reborn into eternal life United with Christ as a child of God Receive the gift of the Holy Spirit
Infant baptism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a child/baby is baptised Holy water is poured over their heads x3 Washes away original sin, starts life on the right track with God, shows commitment, welcomes to the Church
Believer's baptism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When an adult is baptised Whole body is immersed in the water Follows Jesus' example, start a new life with God, wash away sin, making their own decision to be baptised

F.	<i>Pilgrimage</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A visit to a place regarded as holy for the believer Places of pilgrimage have a special meaning and can make people feel closer to God
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lets people take time out from their every day lives Offers an opportunity for spiritual growth Encourage them to lead lives that reflect the values of God Physical or spiritual healing Deepens their faith – meeting people from different cultures
Lourdes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virgin Mary appeared to Bernadette in the 19th century Believed that the spring water can cleanse pilgrims of sin and cure illnesses People walk in processions, touch the walls of the grotto, take home Lourdes water There is a focus on helping and supporting the sick and disabled People feel healed spiritually, if not physically
Iona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island off the west coast of Scotland Services and tours for pilgrims MONASTIC experience = a simple way of living, i.e. like a monk Share practical tasks e.g., washing up, discussions, studying the Bible People do not go here for miracles

G.	<i>Christmas</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celebrated to commemorate the birth of Jesus Churches are decorated with the scene of the nativity Carols are sung about the events of Jesus' birth Communion takes place at midnight on Christmas Eve
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remembering the incarnation Celebrates the birth of a saviour – his birth led to people being saved from their sins
In GB today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians thank God for the incarnation A time of giving and receiving from loved ones Time to remember those in difficult circumstances – should give and support those in need Highlights meaning of Christmas to non-believers

H.	<i>Easter</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remembering Jesus' death and resurrection
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remembers the resurrection of Jesus Power of good over evil Reminds Christians of the omnipotence of God Shows Christians there is an afterlife
Lent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time of preparation for Easter – reminds Christians of the temptations of Jesus
Maundy Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last Supper Observed today by Eucharist
Good Friday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remembering crucifixion of Jesus Observed today by worshipping together
Easter Sunday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celebrates Jesus rising from the dead Shows there is an afterlife and death is not the end

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

D.	<i>Eucharist/Holy Communion</i>
What is it	
Significance	
How is it celebrated	
Different interpretations	

F.	<i>Pilgrimage</i>
What is it	
Importance	
Lourdes	
Iona	

E.	<i>Baptism</i>
What is it	
Significance	
Infant baptism	
Believer's baptism	

G.	<i>Christmas</i>
What is it	
Importance	
In GB today	

H.	<i>Easter</i>
What is it	
Importance	
Lent	
Maundy Thursday	
Good Friday	
Easter Sunday	

GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

I.	<i>Role of the Church: Local community</i>
Local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Churches help in the local community in a number of ways: food banks, day centres for the elderly, helping refugees, food banks, soup kitchens, helping people with taxes Parable of the sheep and the goats: Jesus told his disciples that they should help others "If anyone has material possessions and sees his brother in need but has no pity on him, how can the love of God be in him?" Jesus deliberately sought out people in society who needed help
Food banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People volunteer to collect, sort and distribute food People in need are identified and are provided with vouchers to exchange The salvation army - soup kitchens and hostels, give emergency assistance, provide community vegetable gardens
Street pastors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians who go out on the streets of cities to help care for the needs of young people NOT there to spread Christianity, just to help E.g. St. Vincent de Paul Society – help anybody who needs it – give training to get jobs, run community shops, run hostels, soup kitchens

I.	<i>Role of the Church: Worldwide</i>
Working for reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians need to be reconciled with God but also with one another Christians believe that Jesus' death was an act of reconciliation Worldwide church has a role to restore people's relationship with God and with one another Working for reconciliation is necessary for all Christians
Persecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race, or political or religious beliefs Jesus told Christians to expect persecution because if they persecuted Jesus, they would also persecute his followers Those who suffer for their beliefs share in the suffering of Jesus "to know the power of his resurrection and participation in his sufferings" Persecution helps the church grow because people witness the hope that Christians have "if one part suffers, every part suffers with it" – all Christians suffer together so need to be supported Church supports people by smuggling in Bibles, giving legal and financial support, provide spiritual support, raise awareness of those being persecuted
CAFOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catholic agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) Works to bring hope and compassion to people of all faiths and in poor communities Action needs to be taken to remedy the injustice of people suffering Helps to increase access to clean water, education and healthcare, lobbies employers to adopt fair working conditions.

J.	<i>Mission and evangelism</i>
Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocation or calling of a religious organisation or individual to go out into the world and spread their faith "go and make disciples of all nations... teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you" Christians have the responsibility, according to the Great Commission, to tell others of their faith Spreading the word to people in everyday life, organised events, preaching, becoming missionaries, humanitarian work
Evangelism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spreading the message of Christianity and teachings of Jesus in order to make disciples of all nations Bring reconciliation between people and God Show the love of God through their own actions Preaching, teaching, performing missions and good works openly, move to foreign lands to spread the word, set up churches and church communities
The Alpha Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to help church members understand the basics of the Christian faith Many major Christian organisations use it Take place in church premises but also in homes, universities, workplaces, prisons and other venues Courses include topics such as relationship and marriage for adults and study programmes for young people

K	<i>Persecution</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hostility and ill-treatment of a group of people Jesus told Christians to spread the word of Christianity – may put them in danger – "he who endures to the end will be saved" Open Doors and Christian Freedom Internation help persecuted Christians Support them through trauma, provide advice and support, speak on behalf of persecuted Christians to raise awareness, send/smuggle in Bibles, lobby the governments for political power, organise the offer of aid to persecuted, offer rooms to asylum seekers, ask god to forgive the persecuters Turn the other cheek

L	<i>Reconciliation</i>
How the church works for reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up initiatives to bring people together, working in prisons to lead people back to God and bring the victim and perpetrator back together, leading sermons, asking congregation to forgive each other
WHY they work for reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus' sacrifice, parable of the forgiving father, "love thy neighbour", he who sees his brother in need and does nothing, how can the love of God be in him?

GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

I.	<i>Role of the Church: Local community</i>
Local community	
Food banks	
Street pastors	

I.	<i>Role of the Church: Worldwide</i>
Working for reconciliation	
Persecution	
CAFOD	

J.	<i>Mission and evangelism</i>
Mission	
Evangelism	
The Alpha Course	

K	<i>Persecution</i>

L	<i>Reconciliation</i>
How the church works for reconciliation	
WHY they work for reconciliation	



Keywords	
Tawhid	The belief in Islam that there is only one God who created everything
Omnipotent	God is all powerful and "has power over everything"
Immanent	God is active in the world and involved in its' creation.
Transcendent	God is outside of time and space. God cannot age or die or be located in one place.
Beneficent	Allah is compassionate, caring and good
Sunnah	The traditions and practices of the Prophet Muhammad
Qur'an	The Islamic sacred book
Hadith	A collection of traditions and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad
6 Articles of Faith	6 basic beliefs that shape the Islamic way of life
5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din	5 rules which explain how Muslims should act in daily life
Akhirah	Belief in the afterlife
Al Qadr	Supremacy of God's will and The belief in predestination which is slightly different for Sunni and Shi'a Muslims

What we are learning in this unit		
A. 6 Articles of Faith B. 5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din C. Sunnah and Hadith D. Risalah E. Torah, Psalms and Gospels F. Nature of Allah G. Qu'ran H. Torah, Psalms and Gospels I. Angels J. Al Qadir K. Day of Judgement, Paradise and Hell		

B. 5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din		
The 5 roots of Usul ad-Din are central to the Shi'a Muslim faith.		
Root	What is it?	Quote
1: Tawhid	The belief in the oneness of Allah	"He is God the One, God the eternal" Surah 112
2: Nubuwwah	Belief in prophethood: the chain of messengers from Adam to Muhammad	"We sent messengers to every community" Surah 16
3: Adl	Allah is just (fair) and will bring Divine Justice	"I advise you to being just towards both friend and foe" Imam Ali
4: Imamah	A term for God-given leadership	"obey God and the Messenger, and those in authority among you"
5: Mi'ad	The day of judgement and resurrection	"His is the judgement; and to Hjm you shall be returned"

A. 6 Articles of Faith	
Article of faith	What is it?
1: Belief in one God	Allah is the creator and sustainer of life. There is no God but Allah
2: Belief in Angels	Angels do the work of Allah and do not have free will like humans. They obey Allah
3: Belief in God's revealed books	The Torah, the Psalms, the Gospels, the Scrolls of Abraham and the Qur'an.
4: Belief in the messengers of God	Prophets and messengers are chosen by Allah to deliver His message to humankind
5: Belief in the Day of Judgement	There will be a day when all people stand in front of Allah and are sent to Heaven or Hell
6: Belief in pre-destination	Allah knows everything. Everything is ordered by Allah – nothing is random or by chance

C. Sunnah and Hadith	
Sunnah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practices, customs and traditions of Prophet Muhammad They give an example for Muslims to follow The Sunnah and Hadith are sources of Wisdom and authority alongside the Qur'an
Hadith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading the Hadith helps a Muslim to learn how Muhammad explained the teachings from the Qur'an The Hadith makes the Qur'an easier to understand
What does the Sunnah tell Muslims?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sunnah covers many areas of life It provides a guideline for Muslim life There is a Sunnah for everything



Keywords	
Tawhid	
Omnipotent	
Immanent	
Transcendent	
Beneficent	
Sunnah	
Qur'an	
Hadith	
6 Articles of Faith	
5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din	
Akhirah	
Al Qadr	

What we are learning in this unit		
A. 6 Articles of Faith B. 5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din C. Sunnah and Hadith D. Risalah E. Muhammad F. Nature of Allah G. Qu'ran H. Torah, Psalms and Gospels I. Angels J. Al Qadir K. Day of Judgement, Paradise and Hell		

B.	5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din	

Root	What is it?	Quote
1:		
2:		
3:		
4:		
5:		

A.	6 Articles of Faith	
Article of faith	What is it?	
1:		
2:		
3:		
4:		
5:		
6:		

C.	Sunnah and Hadith	



D.	<i>Risalah (Prophethood)</i>	E	<i>Torah, Psalms and Gospels</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims believe there has been 124,000 prophets Every Islamic prophet preached Islam and key beliefs The first was Adam, the last was Muhammad (Box E) 	Psalms (Zabur)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Psalms of Dawud are a collection of prayers to Allah They contain lessons of guidance for the people
Why are prophets important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prophets are guided by Allah Their love of Allah stops them from sinning Some prophets are messengers who have been given revelation of news 	Gospel (Injil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the good news about Isa (Jesus) Muslims highly respect Isa because there are revelations in the Qur'an about him Muslims believe he was the Masih, he was not the son of Allah, he was not crucified, he did not die to save sins The gospels contain some mistakes because they were written many years after Isa died
Adam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first prophet The father of all humankind He taught about the work of Iblis and how to protect themselves He taught life on Earth was temporary, eternal life is in the next life He built the Ka'aba as the first place of worship 	Torah (Tawrat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tawrat is the Arabic word for the Torah These are the revelations given to Moses by Allah on Mt Sinai The Qur'an refers to the Tawrat as "guidance and light"
Ibrahim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ibrahim was told in a dream to sacrifice Isma'il as a test of faith – remembered at Hajj every year His son Isma'il is the ancestor of the prophet Muhammad 	Scrolls of Ibrahim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revelations received by Ibrahim on the first day of Ramadan Contained stories about worship and reflection Not a book, individual revelations

F.	<i>The Nature of Allah</i>
Tawhid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is only one God and this God has no equal. He created everything. Only He should be worshipped: worshipping other Gods is a sin called shirk. "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger". "Allah witnesses that there is no deity except Him" "Do they not see that Allah, who created the heavens and the Earth and was not wearied by their creation, has the power to raise the dead to life?"
2: Omnipotent	Allah is all powerful and has power over everything
3: Immanence	Allah is active in the world and able to control events
4: Transcendent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allah is outside of the universe Not limited by time or space
5: Beneficence	God has love and good will
6: Mercy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "In the name of Allah, the most compassionate, the most merciful" God is forgiving and caring
7: Fairness and justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allah is fair to all people Allah has sent the same message to all prophets to allow humans numerous opportunities to submit to the will of Allah Allah will ensure that judgement is fair and punishments are suitable



D.	<i>Risalah (Prophethood)</i>	E	<i>Torah, Psalms and Gospels</i>
What is it		Psalms (Zabur)	
Why are prophets important?		Gospel (Injil)	
Adam		Torah (Tawrat)	
Ibrahim		Scrolls of Ibrahim	

F.	<i>The Nature of Allah</i>
Tawhid	
2: Omnipotent	
3: Immanence	
4: Transcendent	
5: Beneficence	
6: Mercy	
7: Fairness and justice	



G.	<i>Qur'an</i>	I.	<i>Angels</i>
Revelation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapters of the Qur'an were revealed to Prophet Muhammad over 13 years in Makkah While Muhammad received the revelations, he was not able to change them because it was the will of Allah After Muhammad received them, he recited them, and somebody wrote them down. 	What are they?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angels are made from light and have wings which can move at the speed of light They have no gender and are in the unseen world They always complete what Allah asks and they always obey Allah as they have no free will
Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the direct word of Allah so it has His authority It is without error and remains in its' original form A written book was needed to formalise the religion 	What do they do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch over humans Bring peace to believers and instill fear in non-believers Angel of Death takes the soul at death Greet people entering paradise or throw people into the pits of hell Signify the end of the world by blowing a horn
What does it contain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It covered every aspect of life It influences a person throughout their lives The basics of worship which Muhammad developed Shari'ah law and social systems It explains creations and other ultimate questions 	Jibril	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most important angel in Islam Always brings good news Helped Ibrahim when he was thrown in to a fire, opened up the Zamzam well for Hajar Told Maryam she would have a son (Isa) Dictated the Qur'an directly from Allah
Supreme authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Qur'an is believed to have supreme authority It is a timeless book – it is only the word of Allah if it is not translated from Arabic 	Mika'il	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted Muhammad with his spiritual mission Giver of rain and sustenance – in charge of plants and rain Helped Muhammad to fight for Makkah Will help to weigh peoples' actions on Judgement Day Mika'il prepared Muhammad by providing Jibril with purifying water

K.	<i>Day of Judgement, paradise and Hell</i>
What will happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims believe Judgement day will come on a Friday (Adam was created on a Friday) It will be announced by Israfil's trumpet Allah will refer us to the book of deeds to justify damnation or salvation Humans will go to paradise or Hell
Jannah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paradise No growing ill, old or dying – it is a reward and gift from Allah A person must live religiously and ask Allah for forgiveness Good beliefs and actions It is beyond human imagination
Entry to Jannah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "enter among my servants! Enter my paradise!" People will arrive over the As-Sirat bridge There are 8 gates and you go through the one which represents your best action Two angels welcome people saying "peace be upon you"
Jahannam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hell People wail in misery, 70x hotter than any flame on earth, boiling water poured on their heads, pain, dragged in chains Punishment for a life full of evil or rejecting the teachings of the Qur'an

J.	<i>Al Qadir</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everything happens as a result of Allah's will and nothing is ever random or without reason Allah is in charge of everything Everything is a part of Allah's plan "never will we be struck except by what Allah has decreed for us"
E.	<i>Muhammad</i>
Why was he chosen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muhammad had characteristics such as responsibility, determination, patience, courage and honesty He was highly respected in his community He was extremely devoted to Allah – he prayed and fasted for long periods of time
What did he do as a prophet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He became the ruler of Madinah and set up the first Islamic community He converted the people of Makkah to Islam
Why is Muhammad important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is seen as the perfect role model as he is trustworthy and obedient to Allah His influence can still be seen in the Hadith and Sunnah The night of power in Ramadan is to remember Muhammad's first revelation from the angel Jibril



G.	<i>Qur'an</i>	I.	<i>Angels</i>
Revelation		What are they?	
Authority		What do they do?	
What does it contain?		Jibril	
Supreme authority		Mika'il	

K.	<i>Day of Judgement, paradise and Hell</i>		J.	<i>Al Qadir</i>	
What will happen?					
Jannah			E.	<i>Muhammad</i>	
Entry to Jannah			Why was he chosen?		
Jahannam			What did he do as a prophet?		
			Why is Muhammad important?		

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

Keywords	
Ascension	Jesus returning to be with God in Heaven after the crucifixion
Atonement	Making things better after sinning, asking for forgiveness from God
Benevolent	God's nature as all-loving
Crucifixion	Jesus' execution by the Romans on the cross
Incarnation	God becoming flesh in the form of Jesus Christ
Just	God's nature as fair
Omnipotent	God's nature as all-powerful
Original sin	The built-in tendency to do wrong which comes from Eve's disobedience
Resurrection	Jesus returning from the dead after he was crucified
Salvation	Being saved from sin and given eternal life in heaven by God
Sin	Any thought or action which goes against God's will
Trinity	God's nature as three-parts-in-one, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

What we are learning in this unit		
A. Nature of God B. Evil and suffering C. The Holy Trinity D. Creation E. Resurrection, judgement, Heaven and Hell		F. Incarnation G. Crucifixion H. Christ in Salvation I. Ascension and resurrection J. Sin and salvation
A.	<i>The Nature of God</i>	<i>How is it shown in The Bible?</i>
One God	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe in one God who is the creator and sustainer of all that exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "the Lord he is God; there is none else beside him"
Omnipotent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God is almighty and has unlimited power Nothing can defeat the power of God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "For nothing is impossible with God" The creation of the universe miracles performed by Jesus Sending the 10 plagues to Egypt to help the Hebrews be free
Benevolent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God is all-loving and all-good "agape" refers to a self-giving, sacrificial love 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "For God so loved the world, he gave his One and Only Son" Jesus' death on the cross is an example of that love The Parable of the Prodigal Son – the father forgave his son because he loved him how God is also loving
Just	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God is perfect and a fair judge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "he is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins"
Problem of suffering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If God is benevolent, why would he allow bad things and suffering to happen to innocent people? Some Christians argue that if God is fair and just, why does he allow suffering? 	
B.	<i>Evil and suffering</i>	
What is the problem of evil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is evil and suffering going on in the world suffering is physical or emotional pain a person goes through for any reason Christians may find it difficult to make sense of God allowing suffering to happen 	
How do Christians solve the problem of evil and suffering?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human beings have free will and have the ability to choose their own actions - God doesn't cause it, humans do Jesus Christ suffered on the cross and Christians believe they can learn from suffering too Christians believe they get rewarded for suffering in Heaven "God works in mysterious ways" – we cannot understand God Job – there is sin in the world, we need to keep faith 	
C.	<i>The Holy Trinity</i>	
What is it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concept of the three persons of God Each person of the Trinity is fully God, but they are not the same "we believe in one God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit" 	
God The Father	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God of the Old Testament – creator, ruler, judge The creator of all life 	
God The Son	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus Christ – both fully human and fully God God became incarnate through Jesus 	
The Holy Spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unseen power of God at work in the world e.g. answering prayers, guides and comforts Christians 	
Why is the trinity important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It expresses who God is It expresses how humans can interact with God It allows humans to come face to face with God Helps to make the best sense of what Christians read in the Bible When Jesus was baptised, the Holy Spirit descended like a dove and said "you are my Son..." 	

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

Keywords	
Ascension	
Atonement	
Benevolent	
Crucifixion	
Incarnation	
Just	
Omnipotent	
Original sin	
Resurrection	
Salvation	
Sin	
Trinity	

What we are learning in this unit			
A. Nature of God B. Evil and suffering C. The Holy Trinity D. Creation E. Resurrection, judgement, Heaven and Hell		F. Incarnation G. Crucifixion H. Christ in Salvation I. Ascension and resurrection J. Sin and salvation	
A.	The Nature of God	How is it shown in The Bible?	B. Evil and suffering
One God			What is the problem of evil
Omnipotent			How do Christians solve the problem of evil and suffering?
Benevolent			C. The Holy Trinity
Just			What is it?
Problem of suffering			God The Father
			God The Son
			The Holy Spirit
			Why is the trinity important?

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

D.	<i>Creation</i>
Beliefs about creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trinity must have existed before creation The trinity is the way in which the world was created
Genesis 1:1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "In the beginning, God created the Heavens and Earth" God created Earth and all living things Christians believe that everything created "was good" Most Christians interpret the story as a way of describing the creation of the world Not all believe it was in literally 6 days "now the Earth was formless and empty, darkness was over the face of the deep and the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters"
John 1:1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God" 'The Word' refers to God the Son. This shows the Son (Jesus) was involved in creation
Messages from the story	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God is the omnipotent creator Every aspect of God's creation is good The world is sacred Humans have stewardship and dominion – they have authority over the rest of the world Humans are made in the image of God

E.	<i>Resurrection, judgement, Heaven and Hell</i>
What is Resurrection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus overcame death through resurrection If Jesus lived after death, then so will they Makes Christians treat their body as a "temple of the Holy Spirit"
What do Christians mean by resurrection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Christians believe that God will raise them back to life before Judgement Day Catholics believe in purgatory – where the soul goes after death to be purified.
Judgement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be a Judgement Day at the end of time and will be judged by Jesus according to how they behaved Jesus "will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead" After judgement, they will wait to be rewarded with Heaven or punished with Hell The Parable of the rich man and Lazarus – ignoring the needs of others has eternal consequences The Parable of the sheep and the goats – on Judgement Day, some will be rewarded with Heaven for helping others and others are sent to Hell
Heaven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heaven is being with God outside time and space Eternal happiness with no suffering Heaven is a state of being
Hell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hell is eternal separation from God "God predestines no one go to hell; for this, a wilful turning away from God... is necessary and persistence in it until the end" Some Christians reject any idea of hell because they think it would mean God's love would not triumph over evil

F.	<i>Incarnation</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God took on human form as Jesus Christ "The Word became flesh and lived for a while among us" Jesus was fully divine and fully human
Jesus as the Son of God	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary was impregnated by the Holy Spirit and gave birth as a virgin – proof that Jesus is the son of God
Belief in incarnation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incarnation is important to teach Christians how to live

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

D.	<i>Creation</i>
Beliefs about creation	
Genesis 1:1-3	
John 1:1-3	
Messages from the story	

E.	<i>Resurrection, judgement, Heaven and Hell</i>
What is Resurrection	
What do Christians mean by resurrection	
Judgement	
Heaven	
Hell	
F.	<i>Incarnation</i>
What is it	
Jesus as the Son of God	
Belief in incarnation	

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

I.	<i>Ascension and resurrection</i>
Resurrection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus was buried in a rock tomb and left there due to the Sabbath When the women returned for the burial, Jesus' body was gone Jesus appeared for the next 40 days to his disciples and other believers
Ascension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus appeared to his disciples and told them to spread the word of him The time between resurrection and ascension reminds Christians that God will forgive sins and they can become closer to God The ascension happened 40 days after the resurrection It assures Christians they will rise again after death and live in the afterlife
Why is Jesus' resurrection important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians interpret the resurrection as proof that he is the Son of God Shows God's triumph over evil and death

G.	<i>Crucifixion</i>
Why was Jesus crucified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus was arrested and convicted of blasphemy He was sentenced to death by Pilate Crucifixion was a humiliating method which is slow and agonising
How does it influence a Christian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By accepting Jesus' sacrifice, their sins will be forgiven and they will go to Heaven Suffering is a part of life
Why did Jesus have to die?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blasphemy – some of the things he said and did were considered blasphemy and threatened authority Pilate – Pilate was going to pardon him but was afraid of the consequences from Rome God – Jesus had to die to fulfil God's commands for him – this way, humans could be reunited with God

I.	<i>Sin and salvation</i>
Original sin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe humans are separated from God due to original sin which they have due to Adam and Eve (Genesis) God in Christ offered salvation
Salvation through law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jews thought they needed to obey the law to be accepted by God Some Christian groups claim salvation depends on keeping to all the rules that are put in place However some say that the thoughts in our mind and love in our hearts for God is more important
Grace and spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grace = unconditional love that God shows to everyone, even when it seems undeserved God loves humans despite what we do or do not do Parable of the Prodigal Son = the son did not deserve the forgiveness, but that is how God treats humanity Jesus' actions made forgiveness for the sins of the world and reconciliation possible Christians believe they receive God's grace through the presence of the Holy Spirit

H.	<i>Christ in salvation</i>
Atonement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians see Jesus' death as atonement
Reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconciliation is the restoration of relationships The relationship between God and human beings was damaged Human beings need to be reconciled with God to get to Heaven God sacrificed his Son to allow this to happen

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

I.	<i>Ascension and resurrection</i>
Resurrection	
Ascension	
Why is Jesus' resurrection important	

G.	<i>Crucifixion</i>
Why was Jesus crucified	
How does it influence a Christian	
Why did Jesus have to die?	

I.	<i>Sin and salvation</i>
Original sin	
Salvation through law	
Grace and spirit	

H.	<i>Christ in salvation</i>
Atonement	
Reconciliation	



Keywords		What we are learning in this unit		B.	The 5 Pillars - Salah		
Tawalla	Showing love for God and for those who follow Him	A. The 5 Pillars and 10 Obligatory Acts B. Salah C. Sawm D. Zakah E. Hajj F. Jihad G. Id-ul-Adha H. Id-ul-Fitr		What is it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Salah is a prescribed duty that has to be performed at the given time by the Qur'an" • Muslims pray 5 times per day and this allows them to communicate with Allah. • The prayers are done at dawn (fajr), afternoon (zuhr), late afternoon (asr), dusk (maghrib) and night (isha) • Muslims face the holy city of Makkah when paying. 		
Tabarra	Disassociation with God's enemies			A.	5 Pillars of Islam and 10 obligatory acts	Wuzu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The washing process to purify the mind and body for prayer • Muhammad said the key to Salah is cleanliness • Hands, arms, nose, mouth, head, neck and ears are cleaned as well as both feet up to the ankle.
Khums	The obligation to pay one-fifth of acquired wealth			What are the 5 pillars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 key practices or duties for Muslims • Both Sunni and Shi'a keep these (Shi'a have them as part of the 10 obligations) • They are seen as pillars "holding up the religion" and are all of equal importance 	Rak'ahs and recitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the movements that Muslims make during prayer • Takbir – raise hands to ears and say 'Allahu Akbar' • Qiyam – Standing, Muslims recite Surah • Then bow to the waist saying "Glory be to my Great Lord and praise be to Him" • Then sink to their knees saying "Glory be to my Lord, The Most Supreme..."
Lesser jihad	The physical struggle or holy war in defence of Islam			What are the 10 obligatory acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 10 obligations for a Muslim according to the Shi'a branch of Islam. • These include prayer, fasting, almsgiving, pilgrimage, jihad, khums, directing others towards good, forbidding evil, tawalla and tabarra 	Salah at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salah is a big part of family life • Meals and other activities are usually scheduled to fit around prayer times • Families pray all together and might have a room set aside for prayer
Greater jihad	The daily struggle and inner spiritual striving to live as a Muslim			Shahadah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shahadah is the first of the 5 pillars • It is the Muslim declaration of faith • "there is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is His messenger" • This is a statement that Muslims reject anything but Allah as their focus of belief • It also recognises that Muhammad has an important role and his life is an example to follow 	Salah in the mosque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All mosques have a qiblah wall which is to show where to face Makkah • Men and women pray in separate rooms at the Mosque
Sunni	Muslims who believe in the successorship of Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali as leaders after the Prophet Muhammad						
Shi'a	Muslims who believe in the Imamah, leadership of Ali and his descendants						
Niyah	Intention during prayer - having the right intention to worship God						
Du'a	A personal prayer that is done in addition to Salah e.g. asking Allah for help						
		<i>Jihad</i>		Jumma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jumma is congregational prayer held on a Friday at the mosque where the imam leads the prayer • Praying together as a community develops the feeling of unity amongst Muslims • Men are obliged to attend unless they are sick or too old • Women do not have to go – they may pray at home instead 		
Lesser Jihad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originated when Prophet Muhammad and early Muslims were being attacked and oppressed by the Meccans and had no choice but to engage • "Fight in the way of God those who fight against you but do not transgress" • Conditions for declaration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-defense • proportionate • legitimate authority • no harm to civilians 			Differences between Sunni and Shi'a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shi'a Muslims combine some prayers so they may only pray 3x a day • Shi'a use natural elements e.g. clay where their head rests 		
Greater Jihad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A struggle within oneself to follow the teachings of Islam and be a better person • e.g. perform the Five Pillars, follow Sunnah and avoid temptation • "encourage what is right and forbid what is wrong" 						



Keywords		What we are learning in this unit		B.	The 5 Pillars - Salah		
Tawalla		A. The 5 Pillars and 10 Obligatory Acts B. Salah C. Sawm D. Zakah E. Hajj F. Jihad G. Id-ul-Adha H. Id-ul-Fitr		What is it?			
Tabarra				A.	5 Pillars of Islam and 10 obligatory acts	Wuzu	
Khums				What are the 5 pillars		Rak'ahs and recitations	
Lesser jihad				What are the 10 obligatory acts		Salah at home	
Greater jihad		Shahadah		Salah in the mosque			
Sunni				Jummah			
Shi'a				Differences between Sunni and Shi'a			
Niyah							
Du'a							
		<i>Jihad</i>					
Lesser Jihad							
Greater Jihad							



The 5 Pillars - Zakah	
The role of giving alms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims believe it is their duty to ensure Allah's wealth has been distributed equally as everyone is the same • The Qur'an commands to give to those in need
The significance of giving alms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving 2.5% of savings/wealth to charity • Wealth can cause greed which is evil, so Zakah purifies wealth – wealth is given by God and must be shared • The Prophet Muhammad practiced Zakah as a practice in Medina • Given to the poor, needy and travellers • Sadaqah is giving from the heart out of generosity and compassion
Khums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shi'a Islam – one of the 10 obligatory acts • 20% of any profit earned by Shi'a Muslims paid as a tax • Split between charities that support Islamic education and anyone who is in need • "know that whatever of a thing you acquire, a fifth of it is for Allah, for the Messenger, for the near relative, and the orphans, the needy, and the wayfarer"

The 5 Pillars - Sawm	
The role of fasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fasting during Ramadan (9th month in Muslim calendar) • Muslims give up food, drink, smoking and sexual activity in daylight hours • Pregnant people, children under 12, travellers and elderly people are exempt from fasting.
The significance of fasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramadan is believed to be the month that Prophet Muhammad began to receive revelations of the Qur'an • Helps Muslims to become spiritually stronger
Reasons for fasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obeying God and exercising self-discipline • Develops empathy for the poor • Appreciation of God's gifts • Giving thanks for the Qur'an • Sharing fellowship and community with other Muslims
Night of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The night when the Angel Jibril first appeared to Muhammad and began revealing the Qur'an. • The most important event in history – "better than a thousand months" [Surah 97:3] • Laylat Al-Qadr is the holiest night of the year. Muslims try to stay awake for the whole night to pray and study for the Qur'an

The 5 Pillars - Hajj	
The role of pilgrimage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pilgrimage to Makkah which is compulsory for Muslims to take at least once as long as they can afford it and are healthy
The significance of pilgrimage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God told Ibrahim to take his wife and son on a journey and leave them without food or water • Hajira ran up and down two hills in search of water, could not find any and prayed to God. Then water sprung from the ground. This is the Zamzam well • When Ibrahim returned he was commanded to build the Ka'ba as a shrine dedicated to Allah • Hajj is performed in the month of Dhu'l-Hijja
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ihram – dressing in two pieces of white cloth • Circling the Ka'aba 7 times (tawaf) • Drinking water from the Zamzam well like Hajar • walking between Al-Safa and Al-Marwa hills seven times • Throwing stones at 3 pillars (jamarat) to represent casting out the devil and remembering Ibrahim throwing stones at the devil to drive him away • Asking Allah for forgiveness at Mt Arafat • Collecting pebbles at Muzdalifah

Id-ul-Adha, Id-ul-Fitr, Ashura	
Id-ul-Adha Not an official holiday in UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Festival of sacrifice • Marks the end of Hajj and is a chance for whole Ummah to celebrate • Origins – Ibrahim's commitment to God in being willing to sacrifice his son, Ishmael. God was testing Ibrahim • Key events – new clothes, sacrificing an animal, visiting the Mosque. • People ask a butcher to slaughter a sheep for them and share the meat with the community
Id-ul-Fitr Public holiday in Muslim majority countries, not UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Festival of fast-breaking • Marks the end of Ramadan • Key events – Decorate homes with colourful light and banners, dress in new clothes, gather in Mosques, give gifts and money, give to the poor • Zakah ul-Fitr – donation to the poor so that everyone can eat a generous meal at the end of Ramadan.
Ashura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunni celebration – many fast on this day which was established by Prophet Muhammad • Shi'a mourning – Husayn was murdered and beheaded. Muslims remember his death and betrayal • Key events – public displays of grief, day of sorrow, wear black, re-enactments of martyrdom, not a public holiday in Britain but Muslims may have day off school



<i>The 5 Pillars - Zakah</i>	
The role of giving alms	
The significance of giving alms	
Khums	

<i>The 5 Pillars - Sawm</i>	
The role of fasting	
The significance of fasting	
Reasons for fasting	
Night of power	

<i>The 5 Pillars - Hajj</i>	
The role of pilgrimage	
The significance of pilgrimage	
Actions	

<i>Id-ul-Adha, Id-ul-Fitr, Ashura</i>	
Id-ul-Adha Not an official holiday in UK	
Id-ul-Fitr Public holiday in Muslim majority countries, not UK	
Ashura	

GCSE unit 1 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Me my family and friends



What we are learning this term:

- A. Talking about your family
- B. Describing your family and friends
- C. Explaining family relationships
- D. Describing relationships
- E. Describing future plans
- F. Translation practice

6 Key Words for this term

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Me llevo bien | 4. El año próximo |
| 2. No soporto | 5. Por otro lado |
| 3. discuto | 6. Voy a... |

1.1F Hablando de los amigos

a menudo	often
alegrarse de	to be happy about
comprensivo/a	understanding
conocer	to know a person
el consejo	advice
la cosa	thing
cuidar	to look after
la discusión	argument
divertido/a	good fun
egoísta	selfish
el equipo	team
escribir	to write
fastidiar	to annoy, to bother
fuerte	strong
hablador/a	talkative
honrado/a	honest
maduro/a	mature
mismo/a	same
peligroso/a	dangerous
reirse	to laugh
seguro/a	certain, sure
el sentido del humor	sense of humour
travieso/a	naughty
triste	sad
el verano	summer
la vida	life

1.1H Relaciones con la familia

abierto/a	open
aconsejar	to advise
actualmente	nowadays
aguantar	to bear, to put up with
arreglar	to tidy
la barrera generacional	generation gap
el cariño	affection
celoso/a	jealous
la culpa	blame, fault
los demás	others
harto/a	fed up
el hogar	home
hoy en día	nowadays
incluso	even
injustamente	unfairly
juntos	together
la libertad	freedom
manera	way
molestar	to bother
oír hablar de	to hear about
olvidar	to forget
orgullosa/a	proud

Key Verbs				
Llevarse to get on	Ir To go	Soportar To stand	Hacer – to do/make	Discutir to argue
Me llevo I get on	Voy I go	Soporto I can stand	Hago I do	Discuto I argue
Te llevas You (s) get on	Vas You go	Soportas You can stand	Haces You do	Discutes You argue
Se lleva He/se gets on	Va s/he goes	Soporta He/she can stand	Hace s/he does	Discute He/she argues
Nos llevamos They get on	Vamos They go	Soportamos W can stand	Hacemos We do	Discutios We argue
Se llevan They get on	Van They go	Soportan They can stand	Hacen They do	Discuten They argue

1.1H Relaciones con la familia

parecido/a	similar
la pelea	fight
perezoso/a	lazy
provocar	to cause
el sobrino / la sobrina	nephew, niece
tender a	to tend to
todavía	still
tratar	to treat
triste	sad

1.2G Hablando de parejas

el beso	kiss
cada vez más	more and more
cocinar	to cook
comprar	to buy
echar de menos	to miss someone
enamorado/a	in love
los familiares	relatives
feliz	happy
la gente	people
el invitado/a	guest
maleducado/a	rude
el marido	husband
el matrimonio	marriage
la mujer	wife, woman
la novia	girlfriend, fiancée
el novio	boyfriend, fiancé
parecer	to seem
la pareja	partner
los parientes	relatives
pelear(se)	to fight
el piso	flat, apartment
serio/a	serious, responsible
sonreír	to smile

1.2F Planes para el futuro

así que	so, therefore
la boda	wedding
buscar	to look for
cambiar	to change
el casamiento	wedding
casarse	to get married
el compañero/a	colleague, friend
decepcionado/a	disappointed
encontrar	to find
la felicidad	happiness
la fiesta	party, festival
por eso	therefore
próximo/a	next
el sitio	place
solo/a	alone, only
soltero/a	single
tener suerte	to be lucky
las vacaciones	holidays
ya no	no longer

1.2H Las relaciones de hoy en día

ahora	now
alguien	someone
cara a cara	face to face
distinto/a	different
en contra	against
en primer lugar	in the first place,
la edad	age
estar de acuerdo	to agree
el/la jubilado/a	retired person,
pagar	to pay
la pareja	partner
la piel	skin
por otro lado	on the other hand

1.1G ¿Cómo es tu familia?

1.1G ¿Cómo es tu familia?	
El/la abuelo/a	grandfather/grandmother
los abuelos	grandparents
alegre	happy
alto/a	tall
amable	kind
anciano/a	old
la barba	beard
calvo/a	bald
cariñoso/a	affectionate, tender
casi nearly,	almost
castaño/a	brown hair colour
corto/a	short
delgado/a	thin
las gafas	glasses
gracioso/a	funny
guapo/a	good looking, handsome
El/la hermano/a	brother/sister
El/la hijo/a	son/daughter
joven	young
largo/a	long
liso/a	straight
la madrastra	stepmother
los ojos	eyes
el padrastro	stepfather
las pecas	freckles
pelirrojo/a	red-haired
el pelo	hair
rizado/a	curly
la tía	aunt
el tío	uncle
viejo/a	old
sensible	sensitive

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
Mi a _____ es	My grandfather is
a _____ y _____	Happy and Kind
Tiene los ___ verdes	He has green eyes
Y tiene el pelo _____	He has Curly hair
la _____ de mis sueños	The wife of my dreams
Quiero un _____ guapo	I want a pretty boyfriend
Mis padres me dan buenos _____	My parents give me good advice
Es importante _____ a otros	It's important to look after others
Se debe _____ a los niños	It's necessary to advise kids
Mi hermano es _____	My brother is understanding
Es bueno _____ a otra gente	It's good to know other people
Tener una _____ me importa	Having a partner is important
_____ me interesa	Getting married interests me
Mis padres me dan mucho _____	My parents give me lots of affection
No soy nunca _____	I'm never jealous
Estoy _____/a de los deberes	I'm fed up of homework
encontrar _____	To find a partner
Fue una buena _____	It was a good party
No quiero ser _____	I don't want to be single

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
¿Puedes describir te? ¿Cómo es tu aspecto físico, tu personalidad?	Soy bastante alto y delgado. Tengo los ojos azules y el pelo marrón y liso. Mis padres me describen como una persona cariñosa, comprensiva, sensible, honesta y un poco vaga.
¿Cómo sería un novio perfecto/una novia perfecta? ¿Por qué?	Mi novia perfecta sería muy guapa y honesta y tendría el pelo rubio, corto y rizado. Todos los días sería sensible y no sería nunca perezosa o torpe.
¿Quiénes son los miembros de tu familia?	Somos cinco en mi familia. Vivo con mis padres que se llaman Tengo un hermano menor que se llama .. y tengo una hermana mayor que tiene _____ años
¿Te llevas bien con tu familia? ¿Por qué?	Me llevo bien con mi hermano porque es cariñoso y siempre comprensivo. No me llevo bien con mi hermana porque nos peleamos mucho y mi hermana se enfada conmigo.
¿Hay discusiones en tu familia? ¿De qué se discute?	Sí, hay discusiones en mi familia. Hay tensión en la casa de vez en cuando. No estoy de acuerdo con los consejos de mis padres. También hay discusiones porque mi hermana pone su música demasiado fuerte
¿Quieres casarte y tener niños en el futuro? ¿Por qué?	Si, en el futuro me gustaría casarme con un hombre/mujer (man/woman) honesto y sensible. Quiero casarme porque el matrimonio es muy importante para mí y quiero una boda perfecta en una iglesia. Quiero tener dos niños, una chica y un chico. Voy a tener niños después de haber ido a la universidad
¿Qué has hecho recientemente con tu familia?	Recientemente, fui al centro de la ciudad con mi familia. Fuimos juntos en coche y fuimos para comprar unos regalos para el cumpleaños de mi abuelo. Después comimos en un restaurante, yo comí un bocadillo de pollo, mi hermana comió una ensalada. Me gustó mucho porque fue muy divertido y la comida fue muy deliciosa.
¿Crees que el matrimonio es importante para ti? ¿Por qué?	Quiero casarme porque el matrimonio es muy importante para mí y quiero una boda perfecta en una iglesia. Aunque las bodas son muy caras, tener una boda es mi ambición.

Key Grammar	
Forming the preterite (past tense). Always remove the –AR, –ER, –IR endings first	Remember the preterite (past) tense endings for –AR, –ER, –IR verbs. They are: -AR: -é, -aste,-ó, -amos, -astéis, -aron -ER: -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron -IR : -í, -iste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron
Forming the conditional ('would like to' tense). Always remove the –AR, –ER, –IR endings first	Remember the conditional ('would') tense endings for –AR, –ER, –IR verbs. They are: -AR, –ER, –IR: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían
Using the immediate future tense IR + A + INFINITIVE	Voy a casarme = I'm going to get married Va a discutir con su padre = He / She is going to argue with his/her father

What we are learning this term:	
A. Saying how you keep in touch via the internet B. Picking out key words when reading C. Giving opinions about online messaging D. Talking about using a mobile E. Give opinions about mobile technology	
6 Key Words for this term	
1. chateo	4. sala de chat
2. redes sociales	5. descargar
3. en línea	6. subir

2.1F ¿Cómo prefieres mantenerte en contacto?	
comunicarse	to communicate
desafortunadamente	unfortunately
empezar	to start
escoger	to choose
genial	brilliant / great
gratis	free of charge
el hecho	fact
el inconveniente	disadvantage
interactivo/a	interactive
el jefe / la jefa	boss
la letra	letter of the alphabet
mandar	to send
los medios sociales	social media
el móvil	mobile phone
ofrecer	to offer
el ordenador	computer
la pantalla	screen
poder	to be able to
por desgracia	unfortunately
por mi parte	as far as I'm concerned
la revista digital	digital magazine
sencillo/a	simple
tampoco	neither / nor

Descargar To download	Subir To upload	Mandar To send	Hacer – to do/make	Chatear To chat
Descargo I download	Subo I upload	Mando I send	Hago I do	Chateo I chat
Descargas You download	Subes You upload	Mandas You send	Haces You do	Chateas You chat
descarga He/she download	sube He/she uploads	Manda He/she sends	Hace s/he does	Chatea He/she chats
Descargamos We download	Subimos We upload	Mandamos We send	Hacemos We do	Chateamos We chat
Descargan They download	suben They upload	Mandan They send	Hacen They do	Chatean They chat

2.1G Comunicarse por internet	
a veces	sometimes
allí	there
chatear	to chat online
colgar fotos	to post photos
el correo electrónico	email
demasiado/a	too much
hablar	to speak / talk
increíble	incredible
justo/a	fair
el país	country
un poco	a little
propio/a	own
la razón	reason
la red	internet / network
la red social	social network
la sala de chat	chat room
la salida	outing
todos los días	every day
usar	to use
utilizar	to use
la vez	time

2.2G ¡El móvil para todo!	
aunque	although
dar	to give
dar las gracias	to thank
enviar	to send
el juego	game
lento/a	slow
el mensaje de texto	text message
el móvil	mobile phone
navegar la red	to surf the internet
la norma	rule
prohibido	forbidden
el regalo	present, gift
la regla	rule
ridículo/a	ridiculous
roto/a	broken
único/a	only

2.2F La tecnología portátil	
andar	to walk
archivo	file
borrar	to delete, erase
la canción	song
cargar	to load
contestar	to answer
el correo basura	spam, junk mail
cualquier	any
de vez en cuando	from time to time
el disco duro	hard drive
el espacio	space
igual	same
el ordenador portátil	laptop
sacar fotos	to take photos
sentir	to feel
la tableta	tablet
la tecnología	technology

2.1H Las redes sociales	
a mi juicio	in my opinion
acosar	to bully
el acoso	bullying
apasionar	to excite
aun	even
bajo	low
compartir	to share
el comportamiento	behaviour
el desarrollo	development
la desventaja	disadvantage
divertirse	to have a good time
gratuito/a	free of charge
mejorar	to improve
el riesgo	risk
el/la seguidor/a	follower
tener éxito	to be successful
el/la usuario/a	user

2.2H ¿Podrías vivir sin el móvil y la tableta?	
raras veces	rarely
la sala de chat	chat room
la señal	signal
la tarjeta de crédito	credit card
todo lo contrario	the exact opposite

2.2H ¿Podrías vivir sin el móvil y la tableta?	
la conexión inalámbrica	wireless connection
chatear	to chat online
correr	to run
darse cuenta de	to realise
en vez de	instead of
las felicidades	best wishes,
congratulations	
felicitar	to send best wishes/to
congratulate	
hasta	until
imprescindible	essential
preocupar	to worry

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
Mando _____ a mis amigos	I send emails to my friends
Me gusta usar _____	I like to use social networks
Siempre _____ fotos a Instagram	I always upload photos to Instagram
Recibo más _____ en Facebook que Twitter	I receive more messages on FB than Twitter
El _____ es más útil que Facebook	Email is more useful than Facebook
Twitter es menos divertido que las _____	Twitter is less fun than chatrooms
Estoy borrando _____	I am deleting files
Los _____ son muy caros	Laptops are very expensive
Me gusta _____ a los videojuegos	I like playing video games
_____ muchas fotos con mi tableta	I take lots of photos with my tablet
Prefiero _____ correos electrónicos	I prefer to send emails
I hate _____	I hate spam emails
Estamos ayudando a niños usar un _____	We are helping young children to use a laptop
He _____ de usar Instagram	I have stopped using Instagram
Está _____ hablar con su familia en Francia	He's trying to talk to his family in France
He _____ con comprar un móvil nuevo	I have dreamt of buying a new mobile
_____ de hablar con nuestros amigos	We have just finished speaking to our friends
_____ es importante para todos	Technology is important for everyone
He _____ Facebook antes	I have used Facebook before

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
¿Cómo usas las nuevas tecnologías/los redes sociales?	Todos los días uso las nuevas tecnologías. Uso mi ordenador, mi portátil nuevo, mi móvil y las redes sociales. Uso mi ordenador para ver videos de mis artistas favoritos en YouTube. Uso mi ordenador para hacer mis deberes y uso mi móvil para jugar juegos y subir y descargar fotos de mis amigos en Facebook.
¿Las nuevas tecnologías/los redes sociales son importante para ti? ¿Por qué?	Las redes sociales son muy importantes para mí. Las uso para contactarme con mis amigos, para charlar con mis amigos, para compartir experiencias y fotos, para ver videos de mis músicos favoritos. Ayer usé mi móvil para llamar a mis amigos, mandé mensajes a mis amigos y hice mis deberes.
¿Crees que las redes sociales son buenas o malas? ¿Por qué?	De un lado, lo bueno de las redes sociales es que puedes compartir experiencias y fotos con tus amigos, puedes seguir tus artistas o músicos favoritos. También lo bueno es que es muy rápido y barato mantenerte en contacto con tu familia. Lo malo es que los móviles cuestan mucho dinero, tu vida no es muy privada, es difícil para, es muy fácil ser dependiente de las redes sociales. Lo malo es que las personas no hablan y solo usan sus móviles.
¿Para qué usaste tu ordenador ayer?	Ayer usé mi ordenador para charlar con mis amigos y para mandar mensajes. También, ayer descargué música de la Red y subí fotos en Facebook. Me gustó porque fue entretenido y fue mejor que hacer mis deberes.
¿Qué es tu opinión de Facebook/youtube/skype/Twitter/Instagram?	En mi opinión Facebook etc es muy importante/útil/entretenido/divertido.
¿Podrías vivir sin tu móvil / tu tableta? ¿Por qué?	No podría vivir sin mi móvil. Soy adicto a mi móvil. Lo uso todos los días para contactar con mi familia y es muy importante para buscar información, ayudar con los deberes

Key Grammar	
Forming the preterite (past tense). Always remove the –AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the preterite (past) tense endings for –AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR: -é, -aste,-ó, -amos, -astéis, -aron -ER: -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron -IR : -í, -iste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron
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Using the immediate future tense IR + A + INFINITIVE	Voy a subir fotos = I'm going to upload photos Va a mandar un correo electrónico = He / She is going to send an email

GCSE Unit 3 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Free Time Activities

Key Verbs				
Salir To go out	Ir To go	Jugar To play	Hacer – to do/make	Tocar To play (ins)
Salgo I go out	Voy I go	Juego I play	Hago I do	Toco I play
Salen You go out	Vas You go	Juegas You play	Haces You do	Tocas You play
Salen He/she goes out	Va s/he goes	Juega He/she plays	Hace s/he does	Toca He/she plays
Salimos We go out	Vamos They go	Jugamos We play	Hacemos We do	Tocamos We play
Salen They go out	Van They go	Juegan They play	Hacen They do	Tocan They play

What we are learning this term:
A. Talking about free time B. Talking about your plans for the weekend C. Talking about eating out D. Talking about special occasion meals E. Extending what you can say about sport F. Talking about sport in the world

3.1F ¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre?
a veces sometimes bastante quite cada each, every cenar to have an evening meal charlar to chat el coro choir descansar to rest los dibujos animados cartoons el documental documentary el fin de semana weekend genial great las noticias news nunca never ocupado/a occupied, busy policíaco/a police, detective, crime (adj.)

6 Key Words for this term	
1. disfrutar 2. jugar 3. los deportes	4. campeones 5. formentar 6. a selección

3.2G Comer y Beber
poner to put por lo general in general siempre always el teatro theatre la telenovela soap opera terminar to finish el tiempo time todo/a/os/as all, every tonto/a silly, stupid la vez time, occasion

3.1G ¿Qué te gusta hacer?
aburrido/a boring bailar to dance cantar to sing el cine cinema de vez en cuando from time to time, occasionally entretenido/a entertaining estimulante challenging jugar to play (game, sport) leer to read libre free odiar to hate la película film practicar to practise salir to go out la tarde afternoon, evening el teclado keyboard tocar to touch, to play(an instrument) ver to see, watch

3.2G Comer y Beber
el (fem.) agua (mineral) (mineral) water beber to drink el bocadillo sandwich la carne meat la cena evening meal cenar to have supper / to have an evening meal comer to eat la comida lunch, food, meal desayunar to have breakfast el desayuno breakfast después afterwards el helado ice cream el huevo egg el jamón ham la leche milk las legumbres pulses la mantequilla butter la manzana apple la mermelada jam, marmalade las patatas fritas chips, fries

3.3G ¿Haces deporte?
activo/a active al aire libre in the open air, outdoors ayudar to help el baloncesto basketball el campo countryside, playing field la cancha court los deberes homework la equitación horse riding el estadio stadium montar a caballo to ride a horse montar en bicicleta to ride a bike

3.2F Vamos a comer fuera
el atún tuna el bacalao cod la barra loaf el bistec steak los calamares squid la cebolla onion el cerdo pork la cerveza beer los champiñones mushrooms el chorizo chorizo la chuleta chop el cordero lamb el filete fillet la fresa strawberry las gambas prawns el gazpacho chilled tomato soup los guisantes peas el jamón serrano cured ham las judías verdes green beans

3.2G Comer y Beber
el perrito caliente hot dog el pescado fish el pollo chicken el postre dessert, pudding el queso cheese la sopa soup el té tea tomar to take, to have (food, drink) la tortilla omelette la tostada toast el vaso glass las verduras vegetables

3.1H Hablando del tiempo libre y de los planes
aburrido/a boring agradable pleasant al aire libre in the open air, outdoors la batería drums la canción song dar un paseo to go for a walk de vez en cuando from time to time, occasionally desafiante challenging divertido/a fun emocionante exciting

3.2F Vamos a comer fuera
el atún tuna el bacalao cod la barra loaf el bistec steak los calamares squid la cebolla onion el cerdo pork la cerveza beer los champiñones mushrooms el chorizo chorizo la chuleta chop el cordero lamb el filete fillet la fresa strawberry las gambas prawns el gazpacho chilled tomato soup los guisantes peas el jamón serrano cured ham las judías verdes green beans

3.3F ¿Qué deportes harás?
el alpinismo rock climbing cansado/a tired la carrera race el concurso competition (contest) contestar to answer durante during el ejercicio exercise el entrenamiento training entrenar to train el equipo team el esquí skiing este, esta this ganar to win el jugador player mañana tomorrow el miembro member el partido match probar to try, to test

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
No me gusta _____	I don't like going shopping
Me encanta _____ con mis amigos	I love going out with my friends
Me _____ escuchar música	I love listening to music
No me gusta _____	I don't like dancing
Si tengo _____	If I have the time
Hago _____ de música	I do music classes
De vez en cuando _____ una novela	From time to time, I read a novel
Siempre _____ la guitarra con la banda	I always play the guitar with the group
A veces _____ a algún concierto	Sometimes I go to some concert
El fin de semana _____ juego al fútbol	On the weekend I always play football
Siempre _____ muy preocupada	I am always busy
Generalmente _____ música por las tardes	Generally I listen to music in the evenings
Me _____ jugar a los videojuegos	Playing video games interests me
Ella quiere patina en la pista de _____	She wants to skate on the ice rink
_____ al gimnasio	I will come to the gym
_____ if there is a match?	Will you know if there's a match?
_____ el ciclismo	I will try cycling
Fue una buena _____	It was a good party
No quiero _____	I don't want to participate

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre? Frecuencia? Opiniones?	-Normalmente juego al futbol todos los días después del colegio. Lo que me encanta es jugar al futbol con mis amigos porque es bueno para la salud y es emocionante y relajante jugar contra tus amigos. De vez en cuando juego con videojuegos pero ayer hice ciclismo, hice mis deberes y toque mi guitarra. Ayer, fui al colegio durante el día. Después del colegio fui al polideportivo con mis amigos y jugué/jugamos al baloncesto juntos. Ayer por la mañana fui de compras en el centro de la ciudad con mi madre y fuimos a las tiendas de ropa. Lo que me encantó/gustó fue que ví una película entretenido por la noche/ fue que jugué mi deporte favorito y podía entrenarme. Todos los días juego al futbol y al baloncesto, que son mis deportes favoritos. De vez en cuando hago ciclismo y practico el atletismo pero son muy estresantes, duros y no son relajantes. Lo que me encanta es jugar al fútbol en mi equipo los fines de semana.
¿Te gusta ver la televisión? Qué has visto en la televisión recientemente?Tienes unprograma favorito?	Si, me gusta ver la televisión, me gustan los programas de horror, de tele-realidad, los documentales y de deporte. Lo que me encanta es ver los dibujos-animados porque son más entretenidos que las noticias. Ayer ví las noticias con mis padres. Mi programa favorito es ... porque es
¿Qué es tu película favorita? Qué película has visto recientemente en el cine?	Mi película favorita es ... porque me encantan las películas de acción/tiene mucha violencia/tiene buenos actores/es muy romántica/me encanta la historia/tiene buenos efectos especiales.
¿Cuando se cena en Inglaterra y en España? ¿Cuándo prefieres cenar o almorzar?	Normalmente se cena en Inglaterra a las seis, como mi almuerzo a las dos, como mi desayuno a las ocho.
Describe una cena especial	Recientemente fui a un restaurante con mi familia para celebrar el cumpleaños de mi abuelo. Fuimos a un restaurante chino porque es la comida favorita de mi abuela. Primero, comí .. y bebí. Para el postre comí y bebí . Lo que me gustó fue la buena comida/ver a y hablar con toda mi familia. Fue muy emocionante.

Key Grammar	
Forming the preterite (past tense). Always remove the –AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the preterite (past) tense endings for –AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR: -é, -aste,-ó, -amos, -astéis, -aron -ER: -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron -IR : -í, -iste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron
Forming the future tense ('will')	Future Tense ('will...') All verb groups: -é, -ás, -á, -emos, -éis, -án
Imperfect Tense (Past, ongoing actions, descriptions, 'used to' or 'was doing')	-ar -aba, -abas, -aba, -ábamos, -abais, -aban -er and -ir -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían

What we are learning this term:

A. Learning about Spanish life and routines
 B. Learning about local customs
 C. Talking about a Spanish festival
 D. Learning about Latin American culture
 E. Skim reading for key information
 F. Using past expressions of time

4.1F Algunas costumbres regionales

la actuación	performance
agradable	pleasant
el ambiente	atmosphere
antiguo/a	old
la batalla	battle
el caballo	horse
la camisa	shirt
el concurso	competition
conmemorar	to commemorate
correr	to run
la costumbre	custom
demasiado	too much, too many
el desfile	parade, procession
el diablo	devil
divertirse	to enjoy oneself
emocionante	exciting
el encierro	bull run
encontrar	to find
enorme	enormous
entender	to understand
entrenarse	to train
el espectáculo	show, display
extraño/a	strange
fatal	awful
formar	to form
histórico	historic
humano	human
impresionante	impressive
incómodo/a	uncomfortable
llevar	to wear, take, carry
el Mediterráneo	Mediterranean
el/la moro/a	Moor (historically a person from North Africa)
nadie	no one
natural	natural
el origen	origin
pasarlo bien	to have a good time
el peligro	danger
peligroso/a	dangerous
por encima de	over
precioso/a	beautiful
el producto	product
saltar	to jump
la seguridad	safety, security
la suerte	luck
el toro	bull
la torre	tower
el traje	suit, costume
único/a	only, unique
varios/as	several
vestirse (de)	to dress (in)

Celebrar To celebrate	Ir To go	Disfrutar To enjoy	Hacer – to do/make	Disfrazar To dress up
Celebro I celebrate	Voy I go	Disfruto I enjoy	Hago I do	Disfrazo I dress up
Celebras You celebrate	Vas You go	Disfrutas You enjoy	Haces You do	Disfrazas You dress up
Celebra – he/she celebrates	Va s/he goes	Disfruta He/she enjoys	Hace s/he does	Disfraza He/she dresses up
Celebramos We celebrate	Vamos They go	Disfrutamos We enjoy	Hacemos We do	Disfrazamos We dress up
Celebran They celebrate	Van They go	Disfrutan They enjoy	Hacen They do	Disfrazan They dress up

6 Key Words for this term

1. divertirse	4. el desfile
2. hispánico	5. celebrarse
3. el turismo	6. los antepasados

4.1G La vida en familia

a media mañana	at mid-morning
acostarse	to go to bed
el bollo	bun
la cena	evening meal
coger	to catch
la comida	food, meal, lunch
el desayuno	breakfast
la dieta	diet
la leche	milk
levantarse	to get up
ligero/a	light
participar	to participate, to take part
probar	to try, to try out
el recreo	break
saludable	healthy
la sobremesa	sitting chatting at the table
after a meal	
el trabajador	worker
la tradición	tradition
traer	to bring
tranquilamente	calmly
el vaso	glass

4.1H ¿Cambian las costumbres?

acostarse	to go to bed
cerrarse	to close
coger	to catch
corto/a	short
empezar	to start
hace calor	it is hot
levantarse	to get up
el marido	husband
la mayoría	majority
el ordenador	computer

4.2G Las fiestas de España – la Tomatina

al final	at the end
americano/a	American
australiano/a	Australian
británico/a	British
el camión	lorry
la camiseta	T-shirt
el carnaval	carnival
divertirse	to enjoy oneself
duchar	to shower
empezar	to start
la entrada	(entry) ticket
la foto	photo
la gente	people
hace (+ tiempo)	(time) ago
japonés/esa	Japanese
limitar	to limit
limpiar	to clean
llegar	to arrive
la manguera	hose, hosepipe
mojado/a	wet, soaked
el montón	heap, pile
la plaza mayor	the main square
primero/a	first
pronto	soon
rojo/a	red
sucio/a	dirty
típico/a	typical
tirar	to throw
todo el mundo	everyone, everybody
el tomate	tomato
el turismo	tourism
varios/as	several
el/la visitante	visitor
el/la voluntario/a	volunteer
volver	to return, to go back

4.2F Las fiestas del mundo hispano

el altar	altar, shrine
los antepasados	ancestors
aparecer	to appear
el azúcar	sugar
la calavera	skull
celebrarse	to be held
el cementerio	cemetery
cerca de	close to, near to
la ciudad	city, town
comenzar	to start
completamente	completely
describir	to describe
el desfile	parade
el diablo	devil
disfrazado	dressed up, disguised
en honor a	in honour of
encendido/a	lit
el esqueleto	skeleton
el estaño	tin
los familiares	family members
famoso/a	famous
la flor	flower
hispánico	Hispanic (i.e. of the Spanish speaking world)
la mina	mine
el/la minera/a	miner
el mole	'mole' sauce / Mexican chocolate sauce
la montaña	mountain
muerto	dead
la normalidad	normality
el número	number
la plata	silver
proteger	to protect
el pueblo	village, (small) town

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
Normalmente _____ cereals	Normally for breakfast we have...
Ayer _____ una manzana	Yesterday I ate an apple
Carmen _____ de casa a las ocho	Carmen leaves the house at 8.00
Esta tarde _____ con la familia de mi amigo	This afternoon I chatted with my friend's family
Muchas veces no _____ nada	Many times they don't drink anything
No hablamos _____	We don't speak a lot
El año pasado _____ Pamplona	Last year I visited Pamplona
El _____ es una tradición extraña	The bull run is a strange tradition
Fue muy _____	It was very exciting
_____ dos años fuimos a Burgos	2 years ago we went to Burgos
Ayer fuimos a ver el _____	Yesterday we went to see the procession
El pueblo _____ interesante	The town was interesting
Vimos un _____ muy interesante	We saw a very interesting competition
¿Qué _____?	What did you do?
Hoy me _____ muy temprano	Today I got up very early
Compré _____ para mi familia.	I bought presents for my family
La _____ fue que..	The disadvantage was that...
_____ mucha basura.	There was a lot of rubbish.

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
Describe una fiesta popular en España	Una fiesta muy popular en España es la Tomatina. La gente celebra la Tomatina en Agosto en Buñol cerca de Valencia. Durante la fiesta, la gente tira tomates, hay desfiles y bailes, se puede comer comida tradicional, la gente lleva disfraces. Después de la fiesta las calles están llenas de tomates. Es mi fiesta española favorita porque es muy entretenida y cómica.
Describe una fiesta popular en tu país	En Inglaterra celebramos la fiesta de Fuegos artificiales. Cada 5 de noviembre, celebramos el día de Guy Fawkes. Durante la noche, la gente va a parques o el centro de la ciudad y hay muchos fuegos artificiales. Celebra la noche cuando GuyFawkes intentó poner fuego al gobierno de Inglaterra. Es muy entretenida y cómica.
Describe tu experiencia la última vez que fuiste a una fiesta en tu país	La última vez que fui a una fiesta en Inglaterra fue muy entretenida y cómica. Fue en Noviembre cuando celebramos la fiesta de Guy Fawkes. Fuimos en el centro de la ciudad o el parque para ver muchos fuegos artificiales. Fue muy entretenido, porque comí algodón de azúcar y pasé la noche con mis amigos.
¿Qué diferencias notas entre la vida española y la vida de tu propio país?	La vida en España y en Inglaterra es un poco diferente. En España se come una dieta mediterránea, la gente come muchas frutas, verduras, mucho pescado y aceite de oliva. En Inglaterra comemos más patatas fritas y más carne y menos frutas y verduras. En Inglaterra los jóvenes suelen llevar uniforme para ir al colegio pero en España los jóvenes no llevan uniforme. ¡Qué bueno! También, en España los jóvenes de 17 o 18 años no suelen emborracharse durante el fin de semana pero en Inglaterra hay más problemas con los jóvenes y el alcohol.

Key Grammar	
Forming the preterite (past tense). Always remove the –AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the preterite (past) tense endings for –AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR: -é, -aste,-ó, -amos, -astéis, -aron -ER: -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron -IR : -í, -iste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron
Imperfect Tense (Past, ongoing actions, descriptions, 'used to' or 'was doing')	-ar -aba, -abas, -aba, -ábamos, -abais, -aban -er and -ir -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían
Using the immediate future tense IR + A + INFINITIVE	Voy a casarme = I'm going to get married Va a discutir con su padre = He / She is going to argue with his/her father

GCSE Unit 5 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Home, Town, Neighbourhood and Region



What we are learning this term:	
A. Saying what your house is like B. Describing your house and where it is C. Talking about the amenities in your area D. Discussing the advantages and disadvantages of living in the town and country	
6 Key Words for this term	
1. vivir	4. el hogar
2. alojamiento	5. la casa
3. alquilar	6. las afueras

5.1G Mi casa

la alfombra	carpet, rug
el armario	cupboard, wardrobe
el ascensor	lift
la butaca	armchair
la cocina	kitchen, cooker, cuisine
cómodo	comfortable, convenient, handy
compartir	to share
el cuarto de baño	bathroom
el dormitorio	bedroom
los electrodomésticos (electrical)	appliances
la escalera	stairs
el espejo	mirror
la estantería	shelves, shelving unit
el fregadero	kitchen sink
la habitación	room
el lavabo	washbasin
la lavadora	washing machine
el lavaplatos	dishwasher
el microondas	microwave oven
la nevera	fridge
la pared	wall
el salón	lounge, living room
el sillón	armchair
el suelo	ground, floor
la terraza	terrace

5.2G ¿Qué se puede hacer donde vives?

el barrio	neighbourhood, area
la biblioteca	library
la bolera	bowling alley
el bolso	handbag
la carnicería	butcher's
el césped	lawn
el collar	necklace
descansar	to rest
el dinero	money
divertirse	to enjoy oneself, to have a good time
el estanco	tobacconist's (also sells stamps)
los grandes almacenes	department stores
la joyería	jeweller's
la juguetería	toy shop
el mercado	market
la muñeca	doll
el museo	museum
la panadería	baker's
el parque	infantil park, playground
la pastelería	cake shop
los pendientes	earrings
la plaza de toros	bull ring
la ropa (de marca)	(designer) clothes
la tienda de comestibles	grocery store, food

5.2F Mi ciudad

la avenida	avenue
el ayuntamiento	Town Hall
bienvenido/a	welcome
el centro comercial	shopping centre
la ciudad	city, large town
el club de jóvenes	youth club
Correos	Post Office
construir	to build
convertirse en (+ noun)	to become
los espacios verdes	open spaces
la fábrica	factory
fundar	to found
el/la habitante	inhabitant
la iglesia	church
ir de compras	to go shopping
el país	country
la plaza	square (in a town)
el polideportivo	sports centre
el pueblo (small)	town, village, people
el puente	bridge
el puerto	port, harbour
el siglo	century

Key Verbs

Vivir To live	alquilar To rent	Comprar To buy	Hacer – to do/make	Mudarse To move
Vivo I live	Alquilo I rent	Compro I buy	Hago I do	Me mudo I move
Vives You live	Alquilas You rent	Compras You buy	Haces You do	Te mudas You move
Vive He/she lives	Alquila He/she rents	Compra He/she buys	Hace s/he does	Se muda He/she moves
Vivimos We live	Alquilamos We rent	Compramos We buy	Hacemos We do	Nos mudamos We move
Viven They live	Alquilan They rent	Compran They buy	Hacen They do	Se mudan They move

5.1H Mi casa y mi barrio

abajo	under, downstairs
amplio/a	spacious, roomy
arriba	above, upstairs, up
el balcón	balcony
la calefacción	heating
la cocina amueblada	fitted kitchen
el comedor	dining room
el comercio	business, shop
imprescindible	essential, indispensable
inferior	lower
el jardín	garden
lujoso/a	luxurious
la mascota	pet
la piscina	swimming pool
la planta	floor (of a building), plant
la planta baja	ground floor
superior	upper, higher
la tienda	shop
la torre	tower, tower block
la vista	view, sight

5.1F ¿Cómo es tu casa?

las afueras	outskirts
antiguo	old
el árbol	tree
el campo	countryside,
field,sports ground	
el chalet / chalé	bungalow, detached house, villa
la costa	coast
el estante	shelf
encontrar	to find
encontrarse	to be situated
encontrarse con	to meet up with
la granja	farm
guardar	to keep, to put
away,to save	
la librería	bookcase, bookshop
la montaña	mountain
el mueble	piece of furniture
los muebles	furniture
peor	worse

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
La nevera _____ en la cocina	The fridge is in the kitchen
¿Dónde _____ el cuarto de baño?	Where is the bathroom?
En ____ casa hay muchos libros.	In his / her house there are many books.
Creo que esta _____ es muy bonita.	I think that this house is very beautiful.
¿Qué _____ ?	What do you think?
Estoy en _____ de esto.	I am against this.
Los libros están _____ de la mesa	The books are under the table
Vivo muy _____ de la ciudad	I live very far away from the city
Mi abuelo vive en el _____	My grandfather lives in the countryside
La _____ está debajo de la ventana.	The bookcase is under the window
La casa de mi amigo _____ cerca del colegio	My friend's house is near the school
Mi casa está _____ de la costa	My house is near to the coast
¿Cómo es tu _____ casa?	What is your new house like?
Es un _____ moderno	It's a modern apartment
_____ vivir en la ciudad	I prefer to live in the city
_____ falta un ascensor	It's missing a lift
¿Dónde _____ exactamente?	Where is it exactly?
Si _____ hay vistas del mar	If there are sea views

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
¿Cómo es tu casa y describe la casa de tus sueños? ¿Compartes piso? ¿Qué piensas de tu casa?	Vivo en una casa adosada en las afueras de Swindon. Mi casa tiene dos plantas. Abajo tenemos una cocina grande, un cuarto de baño pequeño y el salón acogedor. Arriba tenemos el dormitorio de mis padres y mi dormitorio. También tenemos un jardín enorme detrás del jardín con muchos árboles y flores. La casa de mis sueños estaría en los Estados Unidos, cerca de Los Ángeles en California. La casa de mis sueños estaría en la costa cerca de una playa bonita. La casa tendría una piscina enorme, cuatro plantas y un garaje doble. Habría mucho espacio para todas mis cosas y todos mis coches. No tengo que compartir mi dormitorio pero cuando era joven tenía que compartir mi dormitorio con mi hermano Lo que me gusta de mi casa es que está cerca de mis amigos y es bonito y caliente en invierno. Lo que me molesta de mi casa es que la cocina es muy vieja (tenemos que renovar la cocina) y también lo que odio es que no tenemos mucho espacio en el salón.
¿Cómo es tu habitación, donde está tu casa exactamente?	Mi habitación está arriba/en la segunda planta. Mi habitación está cerca del cuarto de baño y la habitación de mis padres. Me encanta mi habitación porque no tengo que compartir con mi hermano. Me encanta mi habitación porque tengo muchos posters de mis grupos favoritos y mi consola porque me encanta jugar con video-juegos.
¿Cómo es/era tu pueblo/región ahora/antes y como era en el pasado? ¿tu opinión de tu pueblo? ¿Qué puedes hacer en tu pueblo? ¿Qué hay en tu pueblo?	Mi pueblo se llama Swindon. Está en el sur-oeste de Inglaterra. Creo que mi pueblo es muy industrial y poco bonito. En el centro hay muchas tiendas de ropa donde se puede ir de compras durante el fin de semana. También hay buenas instalaciones si te gusta hacer deporte. Hay muchos polideportivos donde se puede ir al gimnasio, hacer musculación y hacer deportes de equipo. Antes el barrio era más bonito que ahora. Antes había muchas granjas y había mucho campo pero ahora hay más edificios, más industria y más contaminación del aire. Antes no había tanta contaminación del aire o basura en las calles pero ahora hay más basura y contaminación. Lo que me gusta/me chifla/me mola de mi barrio es que es/hay...

Key Grammar	
Forming the preterite (past tense). Always remove the –AR, –ER, –IR endings first	Remember the preterite (past) tense endings for –AR, –ER, –IR verbs. They are: -AR: -é, -aste, -ó, -amos, -astéis, -aron -ER: -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron -IR : -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron
Imperfect Tense (<i>Past, ongoing actions, descriptions, 'used to' or 'was doing'</i>)	-ar -aba, -abas, -aba, -ábamos, - abais, -aban -er and -ir -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, - íais, -ían
Future Tense ('will...')	All verb groups: -é, -ás, -á, -emos, -éis, -án <i>With this tense, do NOT take the verb ending away but ADD it on to the infinitive.</i>

GCSE Unit 6 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.

Topic Social Issues

What we are learning this term:

- A. Talking about different ways of volunteering
- B. Talking about charities and voluntary work
- C. Talking about healthy eating
- D. Talking about healthy and unhealthy lifestyles
- E. Listening for different tenses

6 Key Words for this term

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. un voluntario/a | 4. comedor social |
| 2. ecologista | 5. banco de alimentos |
| 3. los sin techo | 6. quiero |

6.1G ¿Quieres ser voluntario/a?

arreglar	to tidy, to fix, to arrange
ayudar (a)	to help (to)
el banco de alimentos	food bank
charlar	to chat
el comedor social	soup kitchen
el concurso	competition
cultivar	to grow, cultivate
disfrutar	to enjoy
ecologista	environmental
la gente mayor	old people
hogar	home
limpiar	to clean
marcar (un gol)	to score (a goal)
necesitado	needed, required
los necesitados	the needy
la organización benéfica	charitable organisation, charity
participar (en)	to take part (in)
pasarlo bien	to have a good time
proteger	to protect
la residencia de ancianos	old people's home
los "sin techo"	the homeless
el Tercer Mundo	the Third World
la tienda con fines benéficos	charity shop
/tienda solidaria	
el/la voluntario/a	volunteer

6.1F Me gustaría ayudar

agradecer	to thank
aprender	to learn
el asombro	amazement, surprise
contar (que)	to tell, to relate
el curso	school year, course
los/las demás	the others, the rest
esperar	to wait for, to hope, to expect
formar parte	to be part (of)
hacer la cama	to make the bed
el centro de menores tutelados	children's home
el idioma	language
inútil	useless
propósito	aim, purpose, objective
repartir	to deliver, to hand out
tener sueño	to be sleepy
la tienda solidaria	charity shop
útil	useful

6.2G ¿Comes bien?

acostarse	to go to bed
las bebidas alcohólicas	alcoholic drinks
las bebidas azucaradas	sugary drinks
borracho/a	drunk
el dolor	pain, ache
emborracharse	to get drunk
evitar	to avoid
glotón	greedy
la grasa	fat
grasiento/a	fatty, greasy
intentar (+ infinitive)	to try to
el ladrón	thief, robber
malsano	unhealthy
musulmán	Muslim
poco sano	not healthy
la ración	portion
saludable	healthy
sano	healthy

Key Verbs

Ayudar To help	Ir To go	Soportar To stand	Hacer – to do/make	Limpia To clean
Ayudo I help	Voy I go	Soporto I can stand	Hago I do	Limpio I clean
Ayudas You help	Vas You go	Soportas You can stand	Haces You do	Limpias You clean
Ayuda He/she helps	Va s/he goes	Soporta He/she can stand	Hace s/he does	Limpia He/she cleans
Ayudamos We help	Vamos They go	Soportamos W can stand	Hacemos We do	Limpiamos We clean
Ayudan They help	Van They go	Soportan They can stand	Hacen They do	Limpian They clean

6.1H La importancia de hacer obras benéficas

andar	to walk
el bolsillo	pocket
contribuir	to contribute
dar asco	to nauseate
el dibujo	drawing
donar	to donate
en vías de extinción	threatened (threatened with extinction)
escaso/a	scarce
la exposición	exhibition
el ganador	winner
ganar	to win
gastar	to spend
las instalaciones	facilities
el medio ambiente	environment
las obras benéficas	charity, charitable works
la pérdida	loss
perteneciente a	belonging to
el/la político/a	politician
los recursos	resources
seropositivo/a	HIV positive
el sida	AIDS
temer	to fear

6.2H ¿Qué opinas?

aguantar	to put up with, to bear
asqueroso/a	disgusting
ataque cardíaco	heart attack
aumentar	to increase
el botellón	drinking party in the street
cada vez más	more and more
el cerebro	brain
el consumo	consumption
el corazón	heart
cuanto antes	as soon as possible
el/la drogadicto/a	drug addict
la edad	age
la encuesta	survey
enfrentar	to face
grave	serious
hacer daño a	to injure, to harm
el hígado	liver
nocivo/a	harmful
participar (en)	to take part (in)
pedir	to ask (for), to ask (someone to do something)
los primeros auxilios	first aid
prohibir	to prohibit, to forbid
provocar	to cause, to provoke
el pulmón	lung
reducir	to reduce
síndrome de abstinencia	withdrawal symptoms
el sobrepeso	excess weight, obesity
subir	to go up
el tabaquismo	addiction to tobacco
la venta	sale

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
Trabajo _____ voluntario	I work as a volunteer
_____ comida a los clients	I serve food to the customers
Pienso _____ en el instituto	I'm thinking about working in the school
_____ ayudar a otra gente	I hope to help other people
_____ muchas horas el fin de semana	I work many hours on the weekend
Pienso que _____ a otra gente es muy importante	I think that helping other people is very important
_____ ser voluntario/a	I'd like to be a volunteer
_____ ayudar	I would like to help
Quisiera _____ las comidas	I'd like to prepare the meals
Me gustaría _____ fondos	I'd like to raise funds
_____ en un hospital	I used to help in a hospital
_____ el trabajo un poco difícil	I find the work a little difficult
No _____ hacer nada	I don't want to do anything
_____ imposible hacer todo ese trabajo	It would be impossible to do all that work
¿Qué _____ tú?	What would you do ?
_____ de estudiar por voluntar	I stopped studying to volunteer
A mi _____ le encanta voluntar	My boyfriend loves volunteering
No _____ nada	I wouldn't give anything
No _____ el tiempo	I wouldn't have the time

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
¿Llevas una vida sana? ¿Comes demasiada comida rápida?	Pienso que llevo una vida sana. Todos los días como un poco de fruta y bebo agua que es sano aunque de vez en cuando como las patatas fritas que son grasientas y malsanas. Solo como la comida rápida a menudo porque lo que no me gusta es la comida grasienta. No fumo y nunca voy a fumar. Es asqueroso pero mi padre fuma. Hago también mucho ejercicio. Ayer comí una ensalada que fue muy sana y hice ciclismo y deporte en colegio.
¿Cómo te mantienes en forma? ¿te acuestas tarde? ¿haces ejercicio?	Creo que como suficiente fruta y verdura porque como frutas y verduras todos los días. Mi fruta favorita es la manzana porque es dulce y fácil a comer, aunque como bastante comida rápida también. Ayer para la cena comí dos manzanas y un plátano. ¡Qué sano! Cuando tengo calor bebo mucha coca light con hielo sin embargo los gaseosas/las bebidas azucaradas no son muy sanas. Cuando tengo frío bebo chocolate caliente con mucha leche que es delicioso. Ayer bebí demasiado coca light Normalmente hago bastante ejercicio, que es muy sano. Todos los días voy a pie al colegio y los fines de semana hago ciclismo con mis amigos en el campo que es entretenido y bueno para el cuerpo/la salud. No me acuesto tarde durante la semana. Me acuesto a las diez pero los fines de semana me acuesto a los doce de la noche porque veo películas y videos de Youtube en mi móvil. Ayer me acosté a las once.
¿Qué comes para el desayuno, la cena, tu almuerzo? ¿es sano?	Para el desayuno, como normalmente los cereales que son deliciosos con zumo de naranja. Para la cena como normalmente carne con patatas y verduras con mi familia en casa que es un poco sano. Para mi almuerzo, como un bocadillo con jamón y queso en el colegio con agua o coca. Ayer desayuné ... cené ...comí para mi almuerzo ...
¿Crees que es necesario llevar una vida sana/es necesario para los jóvenes llevar una vida sana?	Creo que es muy importante llevar una vida sana/Creo que es muy importante para los jóvenes llevar una vida sana. Es importante llevar una vida sana para ayudar con el trabajo en el colegio, para mantenerse en forma, para no ser gordo, para tener un buen aspecto físico, para mantener una buena salud, porque ayuda con tus estudios

Key Grammar	
Forming the conditional ('would like to' tense). Always remove the –AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the conditional ('would') tense endings for –AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR, -ER, -IR: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían
Perfect Tense ('have done...')	Formed with the verb ' haber ': he, has, ha, hemos, habéis, han + past participle: -ar: -ado -er/ir: -ido e.g. <i>He estudiado</i> = <i>I have studied</i>

GCSE Unit 7 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Global Issues

What we are learning this term:	
A. Talking about reusing things, reducing waste and recycling	
B. Talking about ways of protecting the environment	
C. Talking about poverty	
D. Talking about homelessness	
6 Key Words for this term	
1. la libertad	4. el destrozo
2. pensamientos	5. violento/a
3. asistir a	6. la culpa

7.1G Reutilizar, reducir, reciclar

ahorrar	to save
la basura	rubbish
la bolsa de plástico	plastic bag
el cartón	cardboard
cerrar	to shut, to close, to turn off (tap)
el contenedor	container
en vez de	instead of
intentar	to try to
la lata	tin, can
el malgasto	waste
el papel (reciclado)	(recycled) paper
la papelera	wastepaper basket
la pila	battery
el plástico	plastic
ponerse	to put on (clothes)
los productos químicos	chemicals, chemical products
el proyecto	project
recargable	rechargeable
reciclar	to recycle
reutilizar	to reuse
la Tierra	Earth
tirar	to pull, to throw away
tratar de	to try to
el vidrio	glass

7.1F Protegiendo el medio ambiente	
la basura	rubbish
la bombilla (de bajo consumo)(low-energy)	light bulb
el combustible	fuel
combatir	to fight, to combat
la contaminación atmosférica	air pollution
desaparecer	to disappear
el desastre	disaster
desconectar	to disconnect, to unplug,
switch off	
deshacer	to undo
los desperdicios	rubbish, refuse, waste
la especie	species
incluso	even
inquietante	worrying
luchar	to struggle, fight
la medida	measure, means
medioambiental	environmental
el motor	engine
los residuos	refuse, waste, rubbish
salvar	to save

7.2G Los necesitados

a favor (de)	in favour (of)
la alimentación	feeding, nourishment, food
la asistencia médica	medical care
asistir a	to attend
buscar	to look for
contribuir	to contribute
la creencia	belief
la culpa	blame, fault
la enfermedad	illness
en contra	against
estar dispuesto/a a	to be prepared to, to be ready to
faltar	to be lacking, to be missing
fresco	fresh
hace(n) falta	to be necessary, to need
la libertad (de pensamiento)	freedom (of thought)
merecer	to deserve
necesitar	to need
perder	to lose
perezoso/a	lazy
querer	to love

Key Verbs				
Reciclar To recycle	Ir To go	Apagar To turn off	Hacer – to do/make	Encender To turn on
Reciclo I recycle	Voy I go	Apago I turn off	Hago I do	Enciendo I turn on
Reciclas You recycle	Vas You go	Apagas You turn off	Haces You do	Enciendas You turn on
Recicla Sh/e recycles	Va s/he goes	Apaga He/she turns off	Hace s/he does	Enciende He/she turns on
Reciclamos We recycle	Vamos They go	Apagamos We turn off	Hacemos We do	Encendemos We turn on
Reciclan They recycle	Van They go	Apagan They turn off	Hacen They do	Enciendan They turn on

7.2F Los “sin techo”

el destrozo	damage, destruction
escoger	to choose
la falta	lack
formar parte de	to be part of
el/la gamberro/a	hooligan, lout,
troublemaker	
maltratar	to mistreat, to ill-treat
los niños de la calle	street children
la ONG (organización NGO (non-governmental organisation) no gubernamental)	
la pobreza	poverty
recoger	to pick up
robar	to steal, rob
el vertedero	rubbish dump, tip
la violencia	violence
violento/a	violent

7.2H Es importante ayudar a los demás

el agua corriente (fem.)	running water
bastar	to be enough
la comisaría	police station
consumir	to consume
la corriente	(electric) current,
electricity supply	
crear	to create
la criminalidad	crime
cualquier(a)	any
el empleo	job
el/la encargado/a	person in charge
el éxito	success

7.1H Problemas ecológicos

acercarse a	to approach
el agujero	hole
la aldea	(small) village
alejarse	to move (something) further away
alejarse de	to move further away from
amenazar	to threaten
arruinar	to ruin
el atasco	traffic jam, hold-up
el ave (marina) (fem.)	(sea) bird
el calentamiento global	global warming
la capa de ozono	ozone layer
el casco	helmet, hull (of ship)
el centenar	about a hundred
la central eléctrica	power station
la circulación	traffic
constituir	to constitute
cortar	to cut, to cut off
el efecto invernadero	greenhouse effect
extender	to spread, to stretch
frenar	to brake, to put a stop to
el humo	smoke
el huracán	hurricane
el incendio	fire
la lluvia	rain
la mancha	stain
la marea negra	oil slick
la muerte	death
el nivel	level
el petrolero	oil tanker
el/la pescador/a	fisherman/fisherwoman

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
_____ agua	I save water
_____ transporte público	I use public transport
Uso pilas _____	I use rechargeable batteries
_____ al instituto a pie	I go to school by foot
_____ latas	I recycle cans
_____ el uso de productos químicos	I avoid the use of chemical products
Es necesario tomar _____ urgentes	It's necessary to take urgent measures
_____ que luchar	We have to fight
_____ que proteger el medio ambiente	We must protect the environment
_____ uso bolsas reciclables	I always use recyclable bags
_____ reciclar lo mucho que posible	I try to recycle as much as possible
No _____ nada	I don't recycle anything
_____ ayudar	I want to help
Me _____ que hay tanta pobreza	It worries me that there is so much poverty
Me _____ que hay gente sin comida	It annoys me that there are people without food
Me _____ de que tu hermana pueda ayudar	I'm delighted that your brother can help
Me _____ triste la situación	It makes me sad the situation
Nos _____ falta recursos	We are missing resources
Me _____ mucho	It matters to me a lot

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
¿Qué haces para ahorrar energía/agua?	Me importa ahorrar energía y agua. Normalmente me ducho en vez de bañarme. Siempre cierro los grifos. Intento no malgastar agua o energía. Me pongo un jersey en vez de ponerla calefacción y solo pongo el lavaplatos cuando el lavaplatos está lleno.
¿Qué cosas reutilizas?/reciclas? / ¿Usas papel reciclado?	Me preocupa el reciclaje. Me importa reutilizar cosas y reducir el malgasto de recursos. Uso pilas recargables y reutilizo bolsas de plástico. Reciclo las latas, el papel, y el cartón, el plástico y el vidrio. Siempre separo la basura.
¿Qué deberías hacer para proteger el medio ambiente?	Hay muchas cosas que deberías hacer para proteger el medio ambiente. Deberías apagar las luces, el televisor y el ordenador. Tienes que cerrar las puertas en casa y debes reciclar las latas, las bolsas de plástico y el vidrio. Debes bañarte lo menos posible. Deberías usar el coche lo menos posible.
¿Qué vas a hacer para proteger el medio ambiente?	En el futuro voy a reciclar más. Siempre voy a reciclar las botellas de vidrio y de plástico. Voy a apagar el televisor y el ordenador cuando termino. Voy a ir lo más posible en bicicleta o a pie. Voy a ir en coche lo menos posible.
¿Qué hiciste ayer para proteger el medio ambiente?	Ayer reciclé la basura en casa. Ayer separé la basura en casa para mis padres. Ayer fui a colegio a pie en vez de ir en autobús/en coche. Ayer cerré las puertas y las ventanas en casa para conservar el calor en casa.
¿Qué es el problema del planeta que te preocupa más?	Lo que más me preocupa es la deforestación/el problema del tráfico/la sequía/las mareas negras/la contaminación del aire porque es importante evitar el cambio climático/porque causa huracanes/sequias/el calentamiento global/los incendios forestales/las enfermedades de los pulmones/afecta la flora y la fauna/ los animales/los seres humanos/amenaza el planeta//amenaza la vida humana/la vida de los animales.

Key Grammar	
Future Tense ('will...')	All verb groups: -é, -ás, -á, -emos, -éis, -án <i>With this tense, do NOT take the verb ending away but ADD it on to the infinitive.</i>
Forming the conditional ('would like to' tense). Always remove the -AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the conditional ('would') tense endings for -AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR, -ER, -IR: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían
Using the immediate future tense IR + A + INFINITIVE	Voy a casarme = I'm going to get married Va a discutir con su padre = He / She is going to argue with his/her father

GCSE Unit 8 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Holidays and Travel



What we are learning this term:

A. Talking about travelling to holiday destinations
 B. Talking about the weather
 C. Talking about holiday accommodation
 D. Talking about the regions of Spain
 E. Understanding tourist leaflets and websites

6 Key Words for this term

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. alojarse | 4. vacaciones |
| 2. veranear | 5. un folleto |
| 3. la pensión | 6. el AVE |

8.1G ¡Me voy de vacaciones!

el aire acondicionado air conditioning
 el andén platform
 el asiento seat
 el autocar coach
 el AVE (tren de alta velocidad) high-speed train
 el avión plane
 barato/a cheap
 el barco boat
 la bici(cleta) bike, bicycle
 el coche car
 la consigna left-luggage office
 el crucero cruise
 desde luego of course
 echar de menos to miss
 Escocia Scotland
 estrecho/a narrow
 el equipaje luggage
 el ferrocarril railway
 el invierno winter
 la maleta suitcase
 el metro underground
 no fumador non smoking
 el otoño autumn
 la primavera spring
 la sala de espera waiting room
 Sudamérica South America
 el tranvía tram
 las vacaciones holidays
 el verano summer
 viajar to travel
 el viaje journey

8.1F ¿Dónde te alojas?

el abrebotellas bottle-opener
 el abrelatas tin-opener
 el aeropuerto airport
 a la derecha on the right
 a la izquierda on the left
 el albergue juvenil youth hostel
 Alojarse to stay (in a hotel)
 el bañador swimming costume
 la cama de matrimonio double bed
 camping campsite, camping
 la estación de servicio petrol station
 la estrella star
 fatal awful, terrible
 el folleto leaflet
 la gasolina (sin plomo) (unleaded) petrol
 el guía / la guía guide (person)
 la guía guidebook
 la habitación (doble/ (double/single) room individual)
 la llave key
 mojarse to get wet
 la oficina de turismo tourist office
 el papel higiénico toilet paper
 el parador state-owned hotel (in Spain)
 el pasaporte passport
 la pensión boarding house, B & B
 ponerse en camino to set off
 por desgracia unfortunately
 la recepción reception
 la reserva reservation
 el saco de dormir sleeping bag
 los servicios toilets
 la tarjeta de embarque boarding card
 la tienda (de campaña) tent
 la taquilla ticket office

8.2G ¿En qué región vives?

el desempleo unemployment
 la diversión entertainment
 muy poblado crowded
 nacer to be born
 Nací I was born
 nació he/she was born
 el país country
 Pescar to fish
 el río river
 la sierra mountain range
 tanto so much, so many

Key Verbs				
Quedarse To stay	Ir To go	Veranear To summer holiday	Hacer – to do/make	Volar To fly
Me quedo I stay	Voy I go	Veraneo I summer holiday	Hago I do	Vuelo I fly
Te quedas You stay	Vas You go	Veraneas You summer hol	Haces You do	Vuelas You fly
Se queda He/she/it stays	Va s/he goes	Veranea He/she summer hol	Hace s/he does	Vuela He/she/ it flies
Nos quedamos We stay	Vamos They go	Veraneamos We summer hol	Hacemos We do	Volamos We fly
Se quedan They stay	Van They go	Veranean They summer hol	Hacen They do	Vuelan They fly

8.2F Un folleto turístico

abrir to open
 abierto/a open
 callado/a quiet, reserved
 cargar to load
 cerrar to close, shut
 la cocina cuisine, cooking
 conocer to know (a person /a place)
 el cultivo crop
 entero/a entire, whole
 gruñón/oña grumpy
 ir de paseo to go for a walk
 la mina mine
 el monasterio monastery
 el monte hill, mountain
 la oveja sheep
 Pintoresco picturesque
 recomendar to recommend
 el recuerdo memory, reminder, souvenir
 la refinera (de petróleo) (oil) refinery
 la sombrilla sunshade, parasol
 el taller workshop
 tranquilo/a peaceful
 la vaca cow
 el valle valley
 el/la visitante visitor

8.2H Describiendo tu región

acostumbrado/a accustomed to, used (adj) to
 la barca pesquera fishing boat
 casero/a home-made
 la cita amorosa date (with someone)
 el clima climate

8.1H ¿Qué hiciste y qué te gustaría hacer durante las vacaciones?

aburrirse to get bored
 acabar de (+ infinitive) to have just (done something)
 broncearse to get a tan
 coger to catch, to take
 el crucero cruise
 descansar to rest
 el esquí acuático water skiing
 extranjero/a foreign
 el extranjero (en el __, abroad al __)
 Francia France
 genial brilliant, great
 Grecia Greece
 la insolación sunstroke
 la isla island
 las Islas Canarias Canary Islands
 a mediados de in the middle of (time)
 el Mediterráneo Mediterranean
 ocupado/a busy, engaged
 el oro gold
 la plata silver
 regresar to return
 relajarse to relax
 la sombrilla sunshade, parasol
 el vestuario changing room, cloakroom
 la vida nocturna night life
 volver to return
 el vuelo flight
 colocar to place, to put
 la empresa company, firm
 la época era, age, time

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
¿Con quién _____?	Who do you go with?
Vamos a ir en _____	We are going to go by coach
Voy a _____ en avión	I'm going to travel by plane
_____ ir en barco	I want to go by boat
Me gusta _____ en coche	I like going by car
Voy con mis _____ en bici	I go with my friends by bike
Después de _____	After arriving...
_____ de comer voy a nadar	Before eating I'm going to swim
¿A dónde _____ el año pasado?	Where did you go last year?
Me _____ en...	I stayed in...
Está _____ en el sur	It's situated in the south
Las casas están _____ blancas	The houses are painted white
La región está _____ por unos ríos	The region is crossed by some rivers
Cuando _____ pequeño/a...	When I was younger...
_____ he ido a Francia.	I've already been to France.
El próximo verano _____ a Chipre	Next summer I will go to Cyprus
El pueblo _____ muy tranquilo	The town was very quiet
¿Dónde te _____?	Where did you stay ?
Nunca _____ ido.	We have never been.

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
. ¿Dónde vas de vacaciones normalmente, con quien, cuando, como viajas, el tiempo, qué haces?	Normalmente en verano voy de vacaciones a Barcelona en España. suelo ir a ... / En general voy con ... (pero el año pasado fui con ... / en el futuro me encantaría ir con ... De vez en cuando hace ... weather .. pero a menudo hace ... weather Todos los años nos quedamos/me alojo en ... accomdation - Me parece que (accommodation) (describe opinion) es ... opinion pero preferería alojarme en ... where you would like to stay Viajamos en ... transport (opinion?), Durante las vacaciones hago ... nado ... practico ... tomo el sol ... etc
¿Donde fuiste el año pasado de vacaciones? ¿Cómo fueron, Qué hiciste? Comiste?	El año pasado fui a Málaga en España y fui con mis padres. Viajamos en tren y en avión. No me gustó el viaje porque fue demasiado largo y no fue relajante. Tuve que esperar demasiado tiempo en el aeropuerto. Durante las vacaciones nadé en el mar, tomé el sol en la playa y mis hermanas menores jugaron mucho en el agua. Probé platos típicos de la región de Málaga pero no me gustaron los mariscos o las gambas. Sobre todo, me encantaron mis vacaciones porque hizo mucho sol y España es mejor que Inglaterra. nadé ... hice ... jugué ... fui a .. descansé... me relajé... me alojé ... ¡Qué bueno!
¿Qué tipo de vacaciones prefieres?	Prefiero las vacaciones en las montañas/en el campo/en una ciudad/de verano/de invierno porque en verano suele hacer calor y puedo relajarme en la playa/en invierno porque me encanta el frio y me lo paso bomba celebrar las navidades con mi familia. ¡Que divertido!
¿Qué hacías en vacaciones cuando eras joven?	Cuando era joven, iba a Escocia cerca de Edimburgo. Siempre viajábamos en coche. Nos alojábamos en un hotel de lujo. Solía (I used to usually) ir a un restaurante para comer. Comía siempre las patatas fritas y pescado pero mi hermano comía siempre los platos típicos de escocia como el Haggis, que era asqueroso. Qué Asco

Key Grammar	
Forming the preterite (past tense). Always remove the –AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the preterite (past) tense endings for –AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR: -é, -aste,-ó, -amos, -astéis, -aron -ER: -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron -IR : -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron
Imperfect Tense (<i>Past, ongoing actions, descriptions, 'used to' or 'was doing'</i>)	-ar -aba, -abas, -aba, -ábamos, - abais, -aban -er and -ir -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, - íais, -ían
Using the immediate future tense IR + A + INFINITIVE	Voy a casarme = I'm going to get married Va a discutir con su padre = He / She is going to argue with his/her father

**GCSE Unit 9 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic My Studies**



What we are learning this term:

A. Giving your opinion about different subjects
 B. Talking about your studies
 C. Talking about your school life and daily routine
 D. Talking about school rules and uniform
 E. Translating into English

6 Key Words for this term

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. asignaturas | 4. suspender |
| 2. notas | 5. licienciatura |
| 3. aprobar | 6. elegir |

9.1G El instituto y las asignaturas

el arte dramático drama
 la asignatura subject
 la carrera career, university course
 las ciencias science
 la clase class
 la cocina cooking, food technology
 continuar to continue, carry on
 los deberes homework
 dejar to drop
 el dibujo art
 difícil difficult, hard
 divertido/a fun
 la educación física PE
 Escoger to choose
 el español Spanish
 estudiar to study
 fácil easy
 el francés French
 la geografía geography
 la historia history
 el inglés English
 las matemáticas maths
 práctico/a practical
 próximo/a next
 la selección choice
 Útil useful

9.1F ¿Cómo ser buen estudiante?

abrir to open
 Afectar to affect
 el apoyo support
 aprender to learn
 los apuntes notes
 asistir a to attend
 la biblioteca library
 el/la compañero/a classmate
 completar to complete
 Consultar to consult
 el debate discussion
 los deberes homework
 el diccionario dictionary
 la duda doubt, query
 el ejercicio exercise
 entender to understand
 la escuela school
 Esperar to hope, to wait, to expect
 el examen, exámenes exam, exams
 la excursión trip
 faltar a clase to miss lessons
 la frase sentence
 Intentar to try
 interrumpir to interrupt
 el instituto school
 levantar la mano to raise your hand
 la literatura literature
 llevar to take, to carry, to wear
 mejorar to improve
 mirar to look at
 el mundo world
 necesitar to need
 la nota grade
 ofrecer to offer
 el ordenador computer
 organizar to organise
 la palabra word
 la pantalla screen
 participar to take part
 pedir to ask for, to request
 pegado/a a glued to
 perder to lose, miss
 la pizarra blackboard
 la pizarra interactiva smartboard
 Preguntar to ask
 el/la profesor(a) teacher
 el progreso progress
 la prueba test
 Repasar to revise

Key Verbs

Aprobar To pass	Elegir To choose	Suspender To fail	Estudiar To study	Pensar To think
Apruebo I pass	Eligo I choose	Suspendo I fail	Estudio I study	Pienso I think
Apruebas You pass	Eliges You choose	Suspendes You fail	Estudias You study	Piensas You think
Aprueba He/she/it passes	Elige He/she/it chooses	Suspende He/she/it fails	Estudia He/she/it studies	Piensa He/she/it thinks
Aprobamos We pass	Elegimos We choose	Suspendemos We fail	Estudiamos We study	Pensamos We think
Aprueban They pass	Eligen They choose	Suspenden They fail	Estudian They study	Piensan They think

9.1F ¿Cómo ser buen estudiante?

el repaso revision
 responsable responsible
 resultar en to end up with, to lead to
 saber to know
 sacar buenas / to get good / bad grades
 malas notas
 serio/a serious
 las tareas homework
 el trabajo work, piece of work
 la tutoría tutorial
 Usar to use
 el vocabulario vocabulary

9.1H ¿Qué tal el instituto?

preocupar to worry
 la sala de informática IT room
 sencillo/a simple
 Sentirse to feel
 usar to use
 el viaje journey
 la zona área

9.1H ¿Qué tal el instituto?

el/la alumno/a pupil
 antiguo/a old
 asustado/a frightened
 asustar to frighten
 el atasco traffic jam, blockage
 atento/a attentive
 el aula (fem.) classroom
 ayudar to help
 buscar to look for
 cambiar to change
 cansado/a tired
 conocer to meet, to get to know
 contento/a glad, happy
 contestar to answer
 el curso school year, course
 los deberes homework
 deteriorado/a dilapidated, shabby
 distinto/a different
 la emoción excitement
 emocionante exciting
 encima on top
 encontrar to find
 explicar to explain
 feo/a ugly
 el gimnasio sports hall, gym
 hambriento/a hungry
 el idioma language
 inmenso/a immense
 el laboratorio laboratory
 largo/a long
 mejor better
 nervioso/a anxious, nervous
 el patio del recreo the school yard, playground
 la pregunta question

GCSE Unit 9 SPANISH Knowledge organiser. Topic My studies

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
Me ____ el francés	I like French
La historia es ____ divertida que el inglés	History is more fun than English
____ a estudiar las matemáticas	I am going to study maths
La literatura es más ____ que el francés	Literature is more fun than French
Me encanta dibujo. Voy a ____ en Septiembre	I love art. I'm going to study it in September.
No, no ____ elegir esa opción	No, I don't want to pick that option
Pienso que las ciencias son muy ____	I think that science is really useful
No creo que voy a ____	I don't believe that I'm going to fail
____ informática en la escuela primaria	I used to study ICT in primary school
Ayer ____ mis deberes	Yesterday I did my homework
La semana pasada ____ con mi profesora	Last week I spoke with my teacher
Voy a ____ estudiando tecnología	I'm going to continue studying technology
Si necesitas algo, ____ al profesor.	If you need anything ask the teacher
____ mucho estudiar ciencias	I enjoy studying science a lot
Ya ____ hablado con el profesor	I have already spoken with the teacher
Va a ____ muy interesante	It's going to be very interesting
He ____ esta opción	I have chosen this option
Quiero ____ mucho	I really want to do it a lot
No sé ____ hacer	I don't know what to do

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
¿Qué estudias ahora, que te gustaría estudiar en el futuro, que vas a dejar?	Ahora en el colegio, estudio unas asignaturas obligatorias. Las asignaturas obligatorias son las matemáticas, las ciencias y el inglés. También he elegido estudiar el español, la geografía, la historia, la tecnología, el arte, el dibujo La asignatura que me interesa más es porque La asignatura que me molesta/irrita más es porque ...
¿Cómo es tu colegio, las reglas, los edificios, las instalaciones?	Mi colegio es un colegio grande que tiene circa ochocientos alumnos. Está en las afueras de Swindon en los barrios de Pinehurst y Penhill. Tenemos una biblioteca nueva, una cantina acogedora, un patio grande ... En el colegio no debes comer chicle, no debes acosar, no tienes que gritar, no deberías comportarse mal... En el colegio tienes que comportarse bien, llevar el uniforme, ir al baño solo durante el recreo, llegar al colegio a hora
¿Describe tu primer día en tu colegio?	El primer día, estaba un poco nervioso porque me preocupaban los profesores, los otros alumnos, las clases, .. me preocupaba que los profesores serian estrictos, me preocupaban los exámenes, me preocupaba que el colegio sería tan inmenso
Es obligatorio estudiar matemáticas. ¿Crees que es una buena idea? ... ¿Por qué (no)?	Si, en mi opinión me parece una buena idea porque ... las matemáticas son muy importantes en el futuro/para un buen trabajo bien pagado/para mi futuro/para ir a una buena universidad/porque las matemáticas se usan en todos los trabajos
En tu opinión, ¿cuáles son las características más importantes de un buen profesor?	En mi opinión, un buen profesor es siempre simpático, nunca malhumorado, es de vez en cuando gracioso, es comprensivo y cariñoso, es siempre alegre y no es nunca antipático
¿Qué cambiarías de tu colegio si tuvieras la oportunidad?	Si tuviera la oportunidad, cambiaría/me gustaría cambiar las reglas. Me gustaría cambiar el uniforme porque me parece que es tan feo, me gustaría cambiar las reglas porque son demasiadas estrictas, me gustaría cambiar unos profesores porque son tan antipáticos

Key Grammar	
Imperfect Tense (Past, ongoing actions, descriptions, 'used to' or 'was doing')	-ar -aba, -abas, -aba, -ábamos, -abais, -aban -er and -ir -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían
Forming the conditional ('would like to' tense). Always remove the -AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the conditional ('would') tense endings for -AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR, -ER, -IR: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían
Future Tense ('will...')	All verb groups: -é, -ás, -á, -emos, -éis, -án <i>With this tense, do NOT take the verb ending away but ADD it on to the infinitive.</i>

GCSE Unit 10 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Life at School and College

What we are learning this term:

- A. Talking about your school and daily routine
- B. Talking about school rules and uniform
- C. Translating into English
- D. Revising 'se debe', 'hay que', 'tener que'
- E. Using questions to help your answer
- F. Using quantifiers and intensifiers

6 Key Words for this term

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. acabar de | 4. demostrar |
| 2. actuar | 5. las instalaciones |
| 3. la ausencia | 6. el maquillaje |

10.1G El día en el instituto

acabar de	to have just done something
actuar	to perform
el aire libre	the open air
aislado/a	isolated
el/la alumno/a	pupil
aprender	to learn
la asignatura	subject
el bachillerato	A-level equivalent
el bocadillo	sandwich
bonito	lovely
campo de deportes	sports field
la clase	class
el/la compañero/a	classmate
corto/a	short
durar	to last
empezar	to start, to begin
el equipo	team, equipment
el estante	shelf
la evaluación	assessment
funcionar	to work, to function
ganar	to win
ir al baño	to go to the bathroom
el juego de mesa	board game
la hora de comer	lunch hour
el laboratorio	laboratory
la obra de teatro	play
la opción	option
la oportunidad	opportunity
pasar la lista	to take the register
el producto químico	chemical

10.1F Las reglas y el uniforme

la agenda	diary, planner
el apellido	surname
el artículo	article
la ausencia	absence
buscar	to look for
el chicle	chewing gum
el daño	harm
dejar	to let, allow
demostrar	to show, demonstrate
el edificio escolar	building school (adj.)
firmar	to sign
el individuo	individual
las instalaciones	facilities
el intercambio	exchange
llevar	to take, carry, wear
el maquillaje	make up
los materiales	materials
mientras	while
el nombre	name
la palabra	word
el pasillo	corridor
el pendiente	earring
ponerse en contacto	to get in touch
prohibido	prohibited, banned
la puntualidad	punctuality
la regla	rule
el respeto	respect
sufrir	to suffer
traer	to bring
el trayecto	journey
el uniforme	uniform

Key Verbs

Acabar de To have just finished	Mejorar To improve	Maquillarse To put makeup on oneself	Hacer – to do/make	Ofrecer To offer
Acabo de I have just finished	Mejoro I improve	Me maquillo I put make up on	Hago I do	Ofrezco I offer
Acabas de You have just finished	Mejoras You improve	Te maquillas You put make up on	Haces You do	Ofreces You offer
Acaba de He/she it has just finished	Mejora He/she/ it improves	Se maquila He/she/it puts make up on	Hace s/he does	Ofrece He/she/it offers
Acabamos de We have just finished	Mejoramos We improve	Nos maquillamos We put make up on	Hacemos We do	Ofrecemos We offer
Acaban de They have just finished	Mejoran They improve	Se maquilan They put make up on	Hacen They do	Ofrecen They offer

10.1H Lo bueno y lo malo del instituto

el acoso	bullying
aguantar	to put up with
aislado/a	isolated
alegrar	to brighten up, to cheer up
aprobar	to pass an exam
el aspecto	appearance
la calefacción	heating
el castigo	punishment
el comportamiento	behaviour
la conducta	behaviour
corregir	to mark, to correct
cumplir con	to fulfil
en cuanto a	as regards
encenderse	to be turned on
enfadado/a	angry
enseñar	to teach, show
el equipo	equipment
la espalda	back
el estante	shelf
la explicación	explanation

10.1H Lo Bueno y lo malo del instituto

travieso/a	naughty, badly behaved
el trimestre	term
ya que	since, as
el fracaso	failure
golpear	to hit
hace falta	it is necessary
incómodo/a	uncomfortable
la intimidación	bullying
la pizarra	digital smartboard
mejorar	to improve
molestar	to disturb, to annoy
el ocio	leisure
la pared	wall
recordar	to remember
el repaso	revision
sucio/a	dirty
tardar	to take time, to delay

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
Irene _____ porque estudió muy poco	Irene failed because she studied very little
No practicamos _____ atletismo.	We don't practise much athletics.
Cuando _____ de clase hay mucha gente	When we change class there are too many people
No _____ bastantes ordenadores	We don't have enough computers
El instituto está _____ lejos	The school is too far away
Hay _____ posibilidades de estudiarlo	There are few possibilities to study it
Hay _____ llevar uniform	You have to wear a uniform
No _____ usar el móvil	We cannot use mobile phones
No _____ fumar	You must not smoke
Me gustaría _____ para ir al colegio	I would like to put makeup on to go to school
Soy educado y _____	I am polite and considerate
Odio _____ los deberes en casa	I hate doing homework at home
Hay muchas _____ entre los dos	There are many differences between the two
Las aulas _____ ser más grandes	The classrooms ought to be bigger
Debería _____ más ordenadores	There ought to be more computers
Deberían _____ una piscina	They ought to build a swimming pool
He _____ mis estudios	I have finished my studies
Han _____ a casa	They have returned home

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
¿Qué crees que es lo peor / lo mejor aspecto del instituto?	El mejor aspecto del colegio es ... porque ... El peor aspecto del colegio es ... porque ...
¿Qué cambiarías de tu colegio si tuvieras la oportunidad?	Si tuviera la oportunidad, cambiaría/me gustaría cambiar las reglas. Me gustaría cambiar el uniforme porque me parece que es tan feo, me gustaría cambiar las reglas porque son demasiadas estrictas, me gustaría cambiar unos profesores porque son tan antipáticos
En tu opinión, ¿cuáles son las características más importantes de un buen profesor?	En mi opinión, un buen profesor es siempre simpático, nunca malhumorado, es de vez en cuando gracioso, es comprensivo y cariñoso, es siempre alegre y no es nunca antipático
¿Cómo es tu colegio, las reglas, los edificios, las instalaciones?	Mi colegio es un colegio grande que tiene circa ochocientos alumnos. Está en las afueras de Swindon en los barrios de Pinehurst y Penhill. Tenemos una biblioteca nueva, una cantina acogedora, un patio grande ... En el colegio no debes comer chicle, no debes acosar, no tienes que gritar, no deberías comportarse mal... En el colegio tienes que comportarse bien, llevar el uniforme, ir al baño solo durante el recreo, llegar al colegio a hora

Key Grammar	
Forming the preterite (past tense). Always remove the –AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the preterite (past) tense endings for –AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR: -é, -aste, -ó, -amos, -astéis, -aron -ER: -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron -IR : -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron
Forming the conditional ('would like to' tense). Always remove the –AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the conditional ('would') tense endings for –AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR, -ER, -IR: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían
Using the immediate future tense IR + A + INFINITIVE	Voy a casarme = I'm going to get married Va a discutir con su padre = He / She is going to argue with his/her father
Perfect Tense ('have done...') Formed with the verb 'haber':	Formed with the verb 'haber': he, has, ha, hemos, habéis, han + past participle: -ar: -ado -er/ir: -ido e.g. <i>He estudiado = I have studied</i>



GCSE Unit 11 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Education Post - 16



What we are learning this term:	
A. Talking about options at 16 B. Discussing choices at 18: work or university? C. Talking about different jobs D. Looking for and applying for jobs E. Using a variety of tenses F. Using 'quisiera'	
6 Key Words for this term	
1. porcentaje	4. la empresa
2. por ciento	5. el/la jefe/a
3. la ama de casa	6. cuidar a

11.1G ¿Qué voy a hacer?

a tiempo completo	full time
a tiempo parcial	part time
el/la alumno/a	pupil
aprender	to learn
el aprendizaje	apprenticeship
aprobar	to pass
la asignatura	subject
avanzado/a	advanced
el beneficio	benefit
buscar	to look for
la carrera (universitaria),(university) course, career	carrera profesional
conseguir	to get, to manage, to achieve
el consejo	advice
continuar	to continue
dejar	to leave
el dinero	money
encontrar	to find
esperar	to wait for, to hope, expect
los estudios	studies
el examen	exam
la experiencia	experience
la experiencia laboral	work experience
feo/a	ugly
la informática	information technology, IT
mejor	better, best
mientras	while
la nota	grade, mark, result
la opción	option
la oportunidad	opportunity
quedar	to stay
el resultado	result
sacar buenas / malasto	get good / to get bad
grades	
notas	
seguir + gerund	to carry on ...ing

11.1F ¿Trabajar o estudiar?

considerar	to consider
demonstrar	to show, demonstrate
la desventaja	disadvantage
estar harto/a de	to be fed up with
estar obsesionado/a con	to be obsessed with
furioso/a	furious
ganar	to earn, to win, to gain
la habilidad	skill, ability
horroroso/a	dreadful
imaginar	to imagine
inútil	useless
mundo	world
necesitar	to need
pedir	to ask for
peor	worse, worst
por otra parte	on the other hand
la promoción	promotion
relacionarse con	to relate to, to get on with
repasar	to revise
el repaso	revision
seguro/a	sure
la sociedad	society
todavía	still
vale la pena	it's worth it, it's worthwhile

Key Verbs				
Aprender To learn	Ir To go	Querer To want	Preparar To prepare	Dar To give
Aprendo I learn	Voy I go	Quiero I want	Preparo I prepare	Doy I give
Aprendes You learn	Vas You go	Quieres You want	Preparas You prepare	Das You give
Aprende He/she/it learns	Va s/he goes	Quiere He/she/ it wants	Prepara He/she/it prepares	Da He/she/it gives
Aprendemos We learn	Vamos They go	Queremos We want	Preparamos We prepare	Damos We give
Aprenden They learn	Van They go	Quieren They want	Preparan They prepare	Dan They give

11.1H ¿Vale la pena ir a la universidad?

a solas	on one's own
acabar de + infinitive	to have just
adecuado/a	adequate, decent
aislado/a	isolated
al final de	at the end of
apelar	to appeal
aprender	to learn
así que	so
avanzado/a	advanced
el beneficio	benefit
bien pagado/a	well paid
la calidad	quality
la carrera (universitaria)	university course, career
claro	of course
conseguir	to get, to manage, to achieve
consejo	advice
deber	to owe
devolver	to give back, to pay back
disfrutar	to enjoy
la edad	age
escoger	to choose
esperar	to wait for, to hope, to expect
estar a punto de	to be about to
la experiencia laboral	work experience
feo/a	ugly
el folleto	leaflet
el/la graduado/a	graduate
hacerse miembro	to become a member
inquietar	to worry, to concern
lejos de	far from
mejor	better, best

11.1H ¿Vale la pena ir a la universidad?

el mundo laboral	world of work
ofrecer	to offer
olvidarse	to forget
pedir prestado	to borrow
poco a poco	bit by bit
preocupar	to worry, to be concerned
recoger	to pick up, to collect
la residencia de estudiantes	student residence
el resultado	result
seguir	to follow
seguir + gerund	to carry on ...ing
tan pronto como	as soon as
el título (university)	degree
tomar un año libre	to take a year out
la ventaja	advantage

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
Quiero _____ estudiando	I want to carry on studying
Quiero _____ más dinero	I want to earn more money
_____ que seguir estudiando	I will have to carry on studying
Si _____ buenas notas, iré a la universidad	If I get good grades I will go to the university
Voy a _____ el instituto	I am going to quit school
No _____ que hacer	I don't know what to do
He _____ que no quiero trabajar	I have decided that I don't want to work
Creo que _____ mejor estudiar	I believe that it will be better to study
Quiero buscar un _____	I want to find an apprenticeship
La _____ de mi plan es que...	The advantage to my plan is that...
Hemos _____ otro plan	We have considered another plan
_____ un titulo universitario	I need a degree
Mi madre es _____	My mum is a dentist
_____ contento cuando termine mis estudios	I will be content when I finish my studies
_____ la decision tan pronto como tenga mis resultados	I will make the decision as soon as I have my results
Espero _____ una casa	I hope to buy myself a house
Se puede _____ de todo lo que hay	You can enjoy everything there is
_____ dejado de estudiar	She had quit studying

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
¿Qué vas a hacer/estudiar/trabajar cuando termines en el colegio/ si sacas buenas notas?	Si saco buenas notas/en el futurovoy a estudiar/me gustaría estudiar en la universidad porque será muy útil para mi carrera, porque quiero trabajar en el aire libre/porque siempre me encanta trabajar con niños ... En el futuro, voy a trabajar como (job) porque ...
¿Qué son tus planes para el futuro? - ¿Cuál es la ventaja de este plan?	Las desventajas de mi trabajo preferido son que... Las ventajas de mi trabajo preferido son que...
¿Qué son las ventajas y desventajas de ir a la universidad?	Las ventajas/desventajas son que .. es cara pagar los gastos para la universidad, el precio es muy caro, tienes que prestar dinero del gobierno, tienes que trabajar y estudiar mucho, tienes que esforzarse mucho, es inquietante no vivir con los padres, y vivir con otra gente, va a ser fenomenal encontrar nuevos amigos ...
¿Qué trabajo quieres hacer? Por qué te interesa este trabajo? Qué son las ventajas y desventajas de hacer este trabajo?	En el futuro, quiero ser (job). Quiero hacer este trabajo porque... me interesa mucho / puedo ganar mucho dinero / tengo la oportunidad de trabajar en equipos / prefiero trabajar en una oficina/ prefiero trabajar en el aire libre/ quiero un trabajo donde puedo utilizar mis idiomas / quiero un trabajo donde puedo mejorar mi confianza con el público.
¿Cuáles son los aspectos positivos de encontrar un trabajo a los dieciocho años?	...Las (des)ventajas de empezar a trabajar a los 18 años son que... ...No tienes la oportunidad de ir a la universidad ...No tienes tantas oportunidades de ganar tanto dinero ...Puedes empezar a ganar dinero más joven que es importante para el futuro ...Puedes aprender una carrera mientras estás haciendo el trabajo – no tienes que estudiar más

Key Grammar	
Forming the preterite (past tense). Always remove the –AR, –ER, –IR endings first	Remember the preterite (past) tense endings for –AR, –ER, –IR verbs. They are: -AR: -é, -aste,-ó, -amos, -astéis, -aron -ER: -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron -IR : -í, -iste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron
Forming the conditional ('would like to' tense). Always remove the –AR, –ER, –IR endings first	Remember the conditional ('would') tense endings for –AR, –ER, –IR verbs. They are: -AR, –ER, –IR: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían
Using the immediate future tense IR + A + INFINITIVE	Voy a casarme = I'm going to get married Va a discutir con su padre = He / She is going to argue with his/her father

GCSE Unit 12 SPANISH Knowledge organiser
Topic Jobs, Career choices and Ambitions

What we are learning this term:	
A. Talking about different jobs B. Looking for and applying for jobs C. Recognising percentages and fractions D. Learning useful phrases E. Using a variety of tenses	
6 Key Words for this term	
1. buscar	4. empezar
2. una entrevista	5. ganar
3. anuncios	6. desafiante

12.1G Los trabajos	
el ama de casa (fem.)	housewife
el banco	bank
el/la cajero/a	cashier
el/la cliente/a	customer
el cocinero/a	cook
estar en paro	to be unemployed
el ingeniero/a	engineer
el jardinero/a	gardener
limpiar	to clean
la mitad	half
la oficina	office
la peluquería	hairdresser's
el peluquero/a	hairdresser
el/la policía	police officer
por ciento	per cent
el/la porcentaje	percentage
quisiera	I would like
resolver	to solve, resolve
salvar	to save
temporal	temporary
el/la veterinario/a	vet
la vida	life

12.1F Buscar trabajo	
a principios de	at the beginning of
el/la administrativo/a	clerk, office worker
ambicioso/a	ambitious
anciano/a	elderly
animado/a	lively
arreglar	to sort, fix, arrange
el aspecto	appearance, aspect
atender a	to attend to
la caja	till, check-out
el camping	campsite
el carnicero/a	butcher
el carpintero/a	carpenter
la carta	letter
los conocimientos	knowledge
el correo electrónico	email
cortés	polite, courteous
cuidar a	to care for, look after
el/la dependiente/a	shop assistant
el detalle	detail
dominar + language	to be fluent in
el/la electricista	electrician
el empleado/a	employee
la empresa	company, firm
en seguida	straightaway
la energía	energy
fiable	reliable
la gente	people
el/la hombre / mujer	businessman /
business woman	
negocios	
el juego	game
el/la maestro/a	primary school teacher
mayor	older
organizado/a	organised
paciente	patient
la panadería	bakery
el panadero/a	baker
práctico/a	practical
el problema	problem
el/la recepcionista	receptionist
servir	to serve
sincero/a	honest
el sitio web	website
el sobre	envelope
sueldo	wage
trabajador/a	hard-working
el traductor/a	translator
el trimestre	term
la variedad	variety

Key Verbs				
Tener To have	Ir To go	Buscar To look for	Hacer – to do/make	Encontrar To find
Tengo I have	Voy I go	Busco I'm looking for	Hago I do	Encuentro I find
Tienes You have	Vas You go	Buscas You're looking for	Haces You do	Encuentras You find
Tiene He/she/it has	Va s/he goes	Busca He/she/it is looking	Hace s/he does	Encuentra He/she/it finds
Tenemos We have	Vamos They go	Buscamos We're looking for	Hacemos We do	Encontramos We find
Tienen They have	Van They go	Buscan They're looking	Hacen They do	Encuentran They find

12.1H El trabajo ideal	
el/la abogado/a	lawyer
el/la albañil	builder, bricklayer
el/la amo/a de casa	house
husband/housewife	
ascender	to move up
el/la azafato/a	flight attendant
el/la cajero/a	cashier
el/la camionero/a	lorry driver
la capacidad	ability, capacity
el/la cartero/a	postal worker
el/la cliente/a	customer
la compañía aérea	airline
compartir	to share
el/la contable	accountant
la cuenta	account
diseñar	to design
fijo/a	fixed, permanent
físico/a	physical
la formación	training
funcionar	to function
el/la gerente	manager
el/la granjero/a	farmer
las horas de trabajo	flexitime, flexible
working hours	
flexibles	
el/la jardinero/a	gardener
el/la jefe/jefa	boss
limpiar	to clean
la lluvia	rain
mejorar	to improve
la peluquería	hairdresser's
el/la peluquero/a	hairdresser
la perspectiva	prospect
el proyecto	project
el rincón	corner

12.1H El trabajo ideal	
temporal	temporary
utilizar	to use
el viento	wind
ya que	as, since

Translation Practice. G – blue F – orange H - Green	
Me gustaría _____ policia	I would like to be a policeman
_____ trabajar en una tienda	I would like to work in a shop
Quisiera ser _____	I would like to be a nurse
Me gustaría _____ con animales	I would like to work with animals
Mi madre _____ profesora	My mum is a teacher
Mi hermana _____ en el hospital	My sister works in the hospital
Me interesa _____ el trabajo	The job really interests me
El trabajo me _____ muchas oportunidades	The job will offer me many opportunities
_____ que soy una persona muy trabajadora	I think that I am a very hard working person
_____ empezar el lunes	I can start on Monday
He _____ en una oficina	I have worked in an office
_____ ayudado en el colegio	I have helped at school
El _____ ideal dominará dos idiomas	The ideal candidate will be fluent in 2 languages
_____ un trabajo que me da oportunidades	I'm looking for a job that gives me opportunities
_____ trabajar con una empresa que tiene oficinas en el extranjero	I want to work with a company that has offices abroad
_____ un trabajo que ofrece buen sueldo	I need a job that offers a good salary
_____ con una empresa muy buena	I used to work with a really good company
En el futuro _____ con mis padres	In the future I will work with my parents

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers	
¿Te gustaría trabajar en España? ... ¿Por qué (no)?	... Si/No – (no) me gustaría trabajar en España porque ... Seria guay trabajar en un país caloroso ... Seria guay trabajar en un país donde puedo utilizar mis idiomas y mi español ... Seria chulo porque hay la posibilidad to ganar más dinero trabajando entre dos países ... Seria bueno conocer a otra gente y hacer nuevos amigos en el extranjero
A los dieciséis años, ¿crees que es mejor seguir un curso académico o uno de formación profesional?	... Hay ventajas y desventajas de hacer un curso académico y formación profesional ... Las ventajas de hacer un curso académico son que... ... tienes la oportunidad de ganar más dinero en el futuro ... tienes la oportunidad de aprender más habilidades que serán útiles en el futuro De otro lado, las ventajas de hacer formación profesional son que puedes aprender mientras haces el trabajo puedes ganar más dinero a una edad joven puedes disfrutar de tus días y tus tardes porque no tienes que estudiar y tienes más dinero puedes ganar más confianza con el público mientras trabajas con otra gente
¿Qué trabajo quieres hacer? Por qué te interesa este trabajo? Qué son las ventajas y desventajas de hacer este trabajo?	En el futuro, quiero ser (job). Quiero hacer este trabajo porque... me interesa mucho / puedo ganar mucho dinero / tengo la oportunidad de trabajar en equipos / prefiero trabajar en una oficina/ prefiero trabajar en el aire libre/ quiero un trabajo donde puedo utilizar mis idiomas / quiero un trabajo donde puedo mejorar mi confianza con el público.

Key Grammar	
Forming the preterite (past tense). Always remove the –AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the preterite (past) tense endings for –AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR: -é, -aste,-ó, -amos, -astéis, -aron -ER: -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron -IR : -í, -iste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, -ieron
Forming the conditional ('would like to' tense). Always remove the –AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the conditional ('would') tense endings for –AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR, -ER, -IR: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían
Using the immediate future tense IR + A + INFINITIVE	Voy a casarme = I'm going to get married Va a discutir con su padre = He / She is going to argue with his/her father
Condional Perfect Tense (the 2 tenses put together) "I would have bought..."	habría, habrías, habría, habríamos, habrías, habrían + past participle <i>E.g. lo habría comprado pero no tenía tiempo –I would have bought it but I didn't have time</i>

1. Gross Profit Margin	
	Explanation
Gross profit	Gross profit is the difference between a product's selling price and what it costs the business to manufacture/purchase.
Gross profit margin	The percentage of gross profit made from the sales revenue for a product.
Gross profit margin calculation.	Gross profit margin = $\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Sales revenue}} \times 100$

2. Net Profit Margin	
There are three main types of production:	
Type of Production	Advantages and Disadvantages
Job Production	Advantages: Highly flexible; gives the customer exactly what they want. Disadvantages: High production costs. Skills may be in short supply, making it hard for the business to grow
Batch Production	Advantages: Gain some cost advantages from producing several items at once...yet still able to offer customers the colour/size they want Disadvantages: May be limited scope for automation, making production costs far higher than with flow production. Not as flexible as job production.
Flow Production	Advantages: Can automate production fully, making it highly cost effective (which should be good for customers as well as suppliers). Many customers value consistency, and flow will provide an identical product each time. Disadvantages: Likely to be expensive to set up and inflexible to use; could be a disaster if a product life cycle proves much shorter than expected. Lacks flexibility in terms of meeting individual customer needs.

2. Procurement – Working with Suppliers	
There are five main factors at the heart of a relationship between a company and its suppliers:	
Quality	Suppliers must supply high quality products to businesses, suppliers will struggle to maintain a good relationship with a company if they are not supplying good durable products. First and fore most suppliers must supply high quality materials to businesses.
Delivery	Suppliers must deliver on time to clients, there is little point supplying at the right price and with the right product, if the product doesn't arrive on time. Failing to deliver supplies on time can bring manufacturing to a halt or leave shops with empty shelves.
Availability	Suppliers must be available and able to cope with varying orders in a timely fashion and sometimes within a short timeframe. Suppliers must be flexible and aware of the needs of their customers.
Cost	Cheaper supplies mean lower variable costs and higher profit margins. Therefore, the price charged by a supplier will be a key factor in the relationship between a firm and its suppliers. Price to highly and firms may look to alternative suppliers, price to low and firms may question the quality of merchandise. Pricing is key to the relationship between supplier and firm.
Trust	Trust is key for the relationship between firm and supplier. Most business transactions are on credit and not cash – therefore suppliers have to be able to trust that a firm will make a profit and be able to pay them back in cash.

8. Placing Strategy – Managing Quality within a Business	
Type of Quality Control	Explanation:
Quality Control	Quality control is a system of inspection to try to make sure that customers don't experience a poor-quality product or service. Such controls may include Factory Inspectors at the end of a production line checking the quality of a product
Quality Assurance	Quality Assurance describes the system put into place by a company to assure quality within the production system. Every member of staff will have responsibilities to quality assure products. Over time this should lead to quality products as people become better at their roles.
Quality Culture	Quality culture means the general attitudes and behaviours among staff within a workplace is focussed on high quality production. Quality culture describes motivated, punctual, diligent and invested employees who care about the business and strive to improve it.

9. The Sales Process	
Term	Definition
Customer Engagement	The attempt to make a customer feel part of something rather than an outsider.
Customer Feedback	Comments, praise or criticisms given to the company by its customers
Post-Sales Service	Service received after the purchase is completed because something has gone wrong or as a way of promoting customer engagement
Product Knowledge	How well staff know all the features of the products and service issues surrounding the products.

9. Customer Service	
Great Customer Service is pivotal to any successful business, but there is far more than that to the sales process. To succeed in sales, a business must make sure it provides:	
Component of Customer Service	Term
Product Knowledge	<p>Customers expect that staff will be sufficiently well trained and well-motivated to have good knowledge of the products and services being offered. In order to ensure staff, have good product knowledge, certain things are essential:</p> <p>Good Training – if businesses provide good training to staff, then staff will be knowledgeable about products and therefore will be able to improve the customer experience</p> <p>Loyal Staff – The longer staff stay working in a job the better they become. If staff only stay three to six months, they will never develop a rich understanding of the products and services that the business provides. Well managed businesses pay fairly and treat staff with respect.</p> <p>Committed Staff – Committed and enthusiastic staff are crucial to the smooth running of any business. This is affected by the quality of recruitment, the standard of training and the overall culture that exists within the company’s workforce.</p>
Speedy and Efficient Service	<p>Good customer service is designed for the customer not the company.</p> <p>Efficient service:</p> <p>Gets products to customers exactly when you want them</p> <p>Gets products to customers in good condition</p> <p>If there is anything wrong - it will be sorted out as soon as possible and considerately</p>
Customer Engagement	<p>In the world of social media, it becomes possible to try to keep customers engaged with the business on a regular basis.</p> <p>Companies engage customers in a variety of ways:</p> <p>E-Mail</p> <p>Social Media (Facebook and Instagram)</p> <p>Post</p> <p>Text</p> <p>Television/Web advertisements.</p> <p>It is vital that customers feel up to date and informed about any product innovations</p>
Responses to Customer Feedback	<p>How companies respond to customer feedback is vital, providing great customers service where people feel listened too ensures customers continue to come back and buy products from the business.</p> <p>It can cost a lot of money to persuade new customers to come advertising is expensive and it’s affects are hard to judge. Building up a reputation for responding to customer feedback can travel by word of mouth and this is much cheaper.</p>



Year 11 PRODUCT DESIGN Term 4



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Alloys are mixtures of two or more metals to improve its properties or aesthetic.																																																																																																																																
Brass	Stainless steel																																																																																																																															
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F. Surface Treatments of Timber																																																																																																																																
Used to improve their appearance and to enhance certain properties such as durability																																																																																																																																
Paint																																																																																																																																
	Oil or Wax																																																																																																																															
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Tanalising / Pressure-treated																																																																																																																																
Preservatives can be added to extend the lifespan of the timber, protecting it from rot, decay and insects.																																																																																																																																
Pressure-treated timber will have no need to paint, stain or coat it.																																																																																																																																

Food choice_

Food choice

Food choices for a balanced diet depend on many factors, such as:

- advertising and other point of sale information;
- cost and economic considerations;
- cultural or religious practices;
- environmental and ethical considerations;
- food availability;
- food preferences;
- food provenance;
- health concerns;
- individual energy and nutrient needs;
- portion size;
- social considerations.

Consumer information

Information can help consumers make informed choices, including:

- advertising and marketing;
- media, online blogs/forums;
- packaging, nutrition and health claims;
- point of purchase information and product placement;
- recipe ideas.

Cost and economic considerations

The cost of food and money available will influence people's food choices. If money is limited, people may choose to buy more basic items. Luxury items might then be selected for special occasions.

Food prices

Food prices can and do change throughout the year and over time. This may be due to a variety of reasons, including:

- climate and weather patterns;
- crop failure;
- crop disease;
- seasonality;
- consumer demand;
- agricultural costs increase;
- fuel prices go up;
- increased use of bio fuels.

Budgeting

There are many things that we can do to spend money wisely on food.

Examples can include:

- eating the seasons;
- stocking up on food with a long shelf-life;
- taking time to plan meals and write a shopping list;
- cooking using one pot;
- making fake-aways rather than buying takeaways;
- using leftovers;
- replacing branded items with cheaper items;
- comparing prices and shop around to find the cheapest items;
- growing your own food.

Environmental and ethical considerations

Some considerations when buying food might be:

- fair trade;
- local food;
- genetically modified (GM) food;
- organic food;
- free range.

Food availability

Buying food when it is in season will often mean that the price is lower. Technology and the importation of food has allowed food to be available all year round.

Personal preferences

A number of factors can influence personal preferences, including:

- colour, size and shape of crockery and cutlery used;
- portion size;
- serving style;
- taste, aroma, texture, appearance, shape and colour of food.

Food provenance

Food provenance is about where food is grown, caught or reared, and how it was produced. Food certification and assurance schemes guarantee defined standards of food safety or animal welfare. There are many in the UK, including:



Health concerns

People may choose their food based on their own or their family's health and wellbeing:

- allergy and intolerance, e.g. lactose intolerance, coeliac disease, wheat allergy, dairy allergy;
- body image;
- health issues, e.g. coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, over or under malnutrition;
- mental health.

Individual energy and nutrient needs

The amount of energy and nutrients needed differs between different age groups and between males and females. Energy needs also depend on activity levels. For example, athletes will have much higher energy requirements due to their high level of physical activity.

Key terms

Advertising: Advertising is a form of communication for marketing and used to encourage, persuade, or manipulate an audience to continue or take some new action.

Ethical: Relating to personal beliefs about what is morally right and wrong.

Food certification and assurance schemes: Defined standards of food safety, quality or animal welfare.

Food provenance: Knowing where food was grown, caught or raised and how it was produced.

Marketing: Promoting and selling products or services, including market research and advertising.

Religion: A particular system of faith and worship.

Seasonal food: Food grown at a particular time of year.

Portion size

Having a healthy, balanced diet is about getting the right types of foods and drinks in the right amounts.



Social considerations

- Body image and peer pressure.
- Development of ready meals and a wider range of convenience foods.
- Development of labour saving devices.
- Lack of competence and confidence in the kitchen.
- Lack of time.
- Living arrangement (e.g. living alone).

Food availability

Buying food when it is in season will often mean that the price is lower. Technology and the importation of food has allowed food to be available all year round.

Food choice_

Food choice

Food choices for a balanced diet depend on many factors, such as:

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Consumer information

Information can help consumers make informed choices, including:

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Cost and economic considerations

The cost of food and money available will influence people's food choices. If money is limited, people may choose to buy more basic items. Luxury items might then be selected for special occasions.

Food prices

Food prices can and do change throughout the year and over time. This may be due to a variety of reasons, including:

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Budgeting

There are many things that we can do to spend money wisely on food.

Examples can include:

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Environmental and ethical considerations

Some considerations when buying food might be:

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Individual energy and nutrient needs

The amount of energy and nutrients needed differs between different age groups and between males and females. Energy needs also depend on activity levels. For example, athletes will have much higher energy requirements due to their high level of physical activity.

Key terms

Advertising:

Ethical:

Food certification and assurance schemes:

Food provenance:

Marketing:

Religion:

Seasonal food:

Portion size

Having a healthy, balanced diet is about getting the right types of foods and drinks in the right amounts.

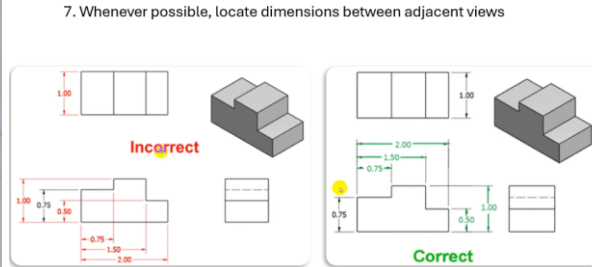
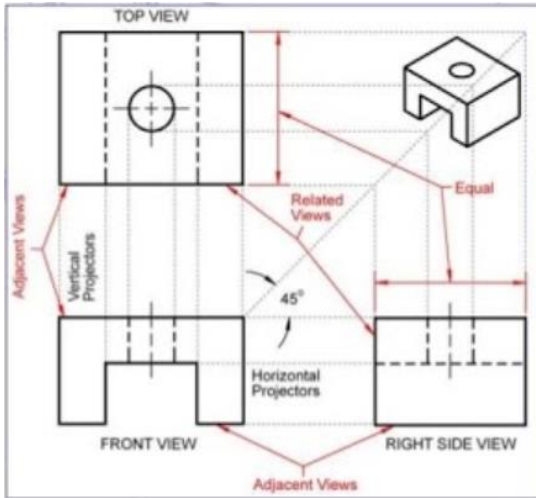


Social considerations

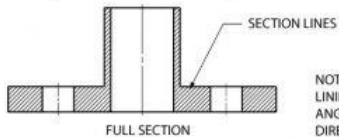
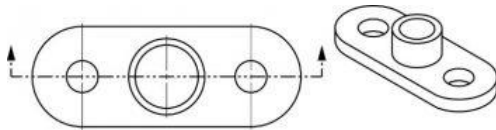
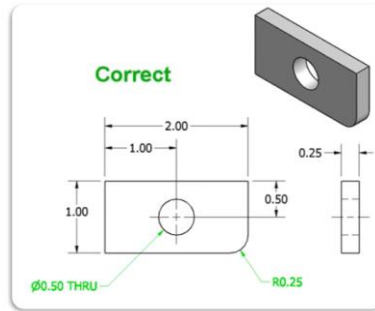
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Food availability

Buying food when it is in season will often mean that the price is lower. Technology and the importation of food has allowed food to be available all year round.



14. In general, a circle is dimensioned by its diameter and an arc by its radius.



NOTE:
LINING MAY BE
ANGLED IN EITHER
DIRECTION

B. Orthographic, isometric and section views

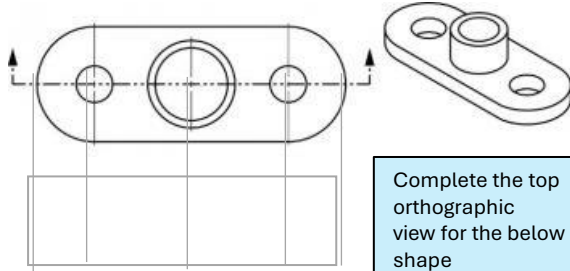
To translate isometric to orthographic, you need to always **draw your guidelines** and your **45° guide line**.
To draw a section view, show **solid** areas with hatch lines.

C. Material properties

Strength	Ability of a material to withstand compression, tension, torsion, bending, and shear.
Hardness	Ability to withstand abrasion and wear and tear.
Toughness	Materials that can withstand impact or are hard to break or snap are tough & can absorb shock.
Malleability	Being able to bend or shape easily would make a material easily malleable
Ductility	Materials that can be stretched along their length are ductile
Elasticity	Ability to be stretched and then return to its original shape

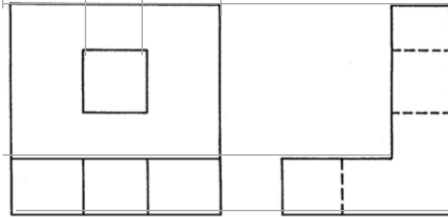
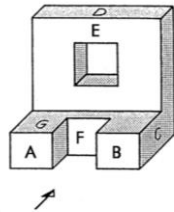
D.	Tools & Equipment
	Forstner bit. Used to cut large diameter circular holes in wood.
	Lathe knurling tool, used to add surface texture to turned objects on the lathe.
	Chuck key, used to loosen or tighten the chucks (gripping parts) of various machinery.
	The centre punch is made from mild steel, with the point hardened and tempered, so that it withstands impact with the material it is marking. It is normally used to mark the centre of a hole to be drilled
	A Vernier caliper. Can take internal, external and depth measurements.

E.	Material categories
Polymers (Plastics)	Thermofforming – melt when reheated Thermoset – burn when reheated
Metals	Ferrous – contain iron, rust and can be magnetic Non-ferrous – corrode instead of rusting, no iron
Timbers (wood)	Hardwoods – from trees that drop leaves in winter, slow growing and expensive Softwoods – from trees that keep their leaves in winter, fast growing and soft
Composites (combined materials)	Sheet-based – sheets of material glued together plywood, chipboard. Cheap and easy to manufacture with. Fibre-based – glass reinforced plastic, carbon fibre. Very strong and light
Smart materials	Materials that change their properties when given a stimulus. Thermochromic – changes colour in heat Photochromic – changes colour in light Shape memory alloy – can return to its original shape when heated








Complete the top orthographic view for the below shape

Complete the section view for A-A



B.	Orthographic, isometric and section views
To translate isometric to orthographic, you need to always draw your _____ and your 45° guide line .	
To draw a _____, show _____ areas with hatch lines.	

C.	Material properties
Strength	
Hardness	
Toughness	
Malleability	
Ductility	
Elasticity	

D.	Tools & Equipment
	Forstner bit. Used to cut large diameter circular holes in wood.
	Lathe knurling tool, used to add surface texture to turned objects on the lathe.
	Chuck key, used to...
	The centre punch is made from mild steel, with the point hardened and tempered, so that it withstands impact with the material it is marking. It is normally used to mark the centre of a hole to be drilled
	A Vernier caliper. Can take internal, external and depth measurements.

E.	Material categories
Polymers (Plastics)	Thermoforming – melt when reheated _____ – burn when reheated
Metals	Ferrous – contain _____, rust and can be magnetic Non-ferrous – corrode instead of rusting, no _____
Timbers (wood)	Hardwoods – from trees that _____, slow growing and expensive Softwoods – from trees that _____ their leaves in winter, fast growing and soft
	Sheet-based – sheets of material glued together plywood, chipboard. Cheap and easy to manufacture with. Fibre-based – glass reinforced plastic, carbon fibre. Very strong and light
	Materials that change their properties when given a _____. _____ – changes colour in heat _____ – changes colour in light _____ - can return to its original shape when heated

Interpreting Theatre – COMPONENT 3 –

Eduqas GCSE DRAMA

SECTION B - 15 marks

Question focus on design

Remember: Questions can vary and can focus on the following: LIGHT, SOUND, SET and PROPS, COSTUME, MAKE-UP and HAIR, ATMOSPHERE and MOOD, and USE OF SPACE.



COSTUMES MAKE-UP AND HAIR:

You will need to start by discussing the production style, e.g. Musical, Naturalistic or Symbolic Drama; then the period, venue and time. Choose the characters that are a good example of costume, make-up and hair design. You can discuss the costume's fabric, colours and style. The colour might symbolise the character's emotion or motivation and helps the interpretation. You can discuss the costume in detail from head to toe, giving your opinion on the effectiveness of design. Also discuss the costume's condition and quality and also how this lead the audience to judge or sympathise with the character.

Remember - The hair and make-up will need to be discussed and their effect explained, e.g. messy hair, white make-up, a lot of lipstick.



USE OF SPACE:

Explain what was the set's production style and also, was it essential to the shape of the stage? This will give an idea of the size of the space. The stage might be narrow and the set might be bare to give fair attention and a chance for the actors to use as much space as possible. If so, how were the locations created? Was there a change in atmosphere? Did a particular light suggest that? Were simple levels changed from one area of the space to another? Was the space meant to be closed in order to create the theme of frustration and boredom? How did the actors make the most of the space they had? If the production was on a wide stage, there would be an opportunity to use several resources, sets, levels and rostra to create locations. Actors' locations could vary frequently and move to create an atmosphere of excitement and vitality. There may be many actors and a chorus coordinating and making effective use of the space in one scene of the production. Remember, when discussing space, you will need to refer to the equipment in the space and characters' locations.



MOOD AND ATMOSPHERE:

Many theatrical resources can create mood and atmosphere in a production. But whilst referring to the designer's role, you could discuss the lighting, sound, costumes and set designer's work. However, one of these may have made more of an impression on you than the others. So, choose the show carefully, and initially, discuss the drama's style and context, e.g. Musical, Theatre Show in Education, production of Shakespeare's work, perhaps. Try to describe a scene (or scenes) that was/were full of tension and built tension amongst the audience, e.g. slowly increasing sound, the light fading or changing colour, the actor adding a piece of costume or using props in a symbolic way. A series of images on screen or a film might add to the mood. Theatre designers have so many possibilities to create mood and atmosphere.



LIGHT:

You will need to start by discussing the style of the production, e.g. Musical, Naturalistic or Symbolic Play, then the type of set and stage shape. The designer will have selected the types of light in order to reinforce this style. Choose a particular scene or scenes (depending on the question), which will be effective examples of lighting. You can discuss the types of lamps used, e.g. wash, fresnel, beams, profile and strength; and also the angles and how the set and actors were lit. Discuss the colours and gels and how this created an atmosphere. Gobos, cyclorama, a video screen or specific images might have been used. Lighting from the back can cast shadows and create a more sinister mood. The lighting for your production may be more simple but effective for different reasons, e.g. to emphasize themes or symbolize emotion.



SOUND:

You will need to start by mentioning the style of the production and then discuss how the sound enriched the show. The designer may have chosen the sound to match the period, social background of the play or specific themes. However, the designer may want to create a more vague or suggestive sound. Once again, the sound will have to be discussed in one scene or scenes. Sound can be a piece of music that's already been recorded or live music. It may also be a recorded sound effect or a live sound effect, e.g. a gun firing on or off stage, sounds off stage. Explain how the sound created a mood and atmosphere in this piece and helped the production to flow smoothly, or created a blanket in the background. You will need to mention the sound levels and volume and its impact, e.g. sinister or peaceful sound, classical or contemporary music; appropriate instruments to create a mood e.g. saxophone.



SET AND PROPS:

Comment on the style of the production and the design of the set. You will need to mention the shape of the stage, the drama period and the general appearance of the set, e.g. naturalistic, minimalistic, symbolic, bare. You can also discuss where the audience is situated in relation to the show, e.g. theatre in the round, traverse or proscenium theatre. Then proceed to explain the type of set used and how effective that was, e.g. painted flats, the colours and patterns; they may have been covered by material. The mobile platforms and rostrum that created a specific shape and location on the stage floor. Different levels that represented the status of particular characters or areas in the plays, e.g. scaffolding, the use of stage furniture and equipment, curtains and gauze. Consider the back of the stage as well and what was used to cover the walls, and also the ceiling and floor. You can discuss the materials, e.g. metal, wood or plastics, and also the colours used.

PROPS - Don't forget to discuss the props in terms of their period, colour, quality and condition and how they created impact and reinforced the production.

Interpreting Theatre –
COMPONENT 3 –

Eduqas GCSE DRAMA

SECTION B - 15 marks

Question focus on design

Have a go at answering
these questions about the
live performance you
watched - Curious Incident



COSTUMES MAKE-UP AND HAIR:

Large yellow rectangular area for notes related to costumes, make-up, and hair.



USE OF SPACE:

Large yellow rectangular area for notes related to the use of space.



MOOD AND ATMOSPHERE:

Large yellow rectangular area for notes related to mood and atmosphere.



LIGHT:

Large yellow rectangular area for notes related to lighting.



SOUND:

Large yellow rectangular area for notes related to sound.



SET AND PROPS:

Large yellow rectangular area for notes related to set and props.

Remember: The questions can vary and focus on the actor's use of **PHYSICAL SKILLS, VOCAL SKILLS, INTERACTION, INTERPRETATION OF CHARACTER.**



PHYSICAL SKILLS:

You will need to specify how the actor interprets the character through his use of gestures, posture, walk, physical responses, facial expressions, position on the stage, special territories, stillness, use of space, set and personal equipment and props. To begin with, briefly mention the character, background, age, importance and social status because all of this is dependent on the actor's interpretation of the role he/she portrays. You can then specify and give examples of how the actor succeeded in physically conveying the character in a scene OR two scenes of the production in question (read the question carefully). You can give examples from the beginning, middle and end of the scene in order to organise the answer.

Remember to use plenty of terminology.



VOCAL SKILLS:

You will need to specify how the actor interprets the character through their use of tone and vocal tempo, perhaps accent, pitch, emphasis on words, use of pauses to create tension, pronunciation and constructiveness. Choose a specific scene or two, and discuss how the actor used the skills to create and enrich the role. You can refer to the character's background, age, status and motivation in this particular part. You can refer to the beginning, middle and end of a scene of your choice and elaborate on the skills associated with the voice.

Remember to use plenty of terminology.



INTERACTION SKILLS:

You will need to specify how the actor responds to the rest of the actors on stage, the distance and proximity between them and what was the significance of this. Was the actor moving deliberately to suggest a feeling or emotion? The actor may be using a series of facial gestures and responses, e.g. folded arms, eyes rolling, scrunched face, walking back and forth, pointing or back turned. Remember that the impact of this on the rest of the actors needs to be explained and how this succeeded in causing tension, a feeling or an emotion. What was the impact of this on the audience? Decide on specific examples from a scene or two scenes - once again, it depends on the question.



CHARACTER INTERPRETATION:

The character (or characters) in question will need to be discussed in terms of age, social class, intent and motivation, background and their relationship with the rest of the characters in the scene. Explain how the actor used the physical skills to interpret the role, then the vocal skills and interaction skills. Stick to the order of referring to the beginning, middle and end of a scene or scenes to organise your answer.

Remember to use the appropriate terms.

Interpreting Theatre –
COMPONENT 3 –

Eduqas GCSE DRAMA
SECTION B - 15 marks

Question Focus on Acting

Have a go at answering these
questions about the live
performance you watched -
Curious Incident

Remember: The questions can vary and
focus on the actor's use of
PHYSICAL SKILLS, VOCAL SKILLS,
INTERACTION, INTERPRETATION OF
CHARACTER.



PHYSICAL
SKILLS:

Blank area for notes on physical skills.



VOCAL
SKILLS:

Blank area for notes on vocal skills.



INTERACTION
SKILLS:

Blank area for notes on interaction skills.



CHARACTER
INTERPRETATION:

Blank area for notes on character interpretation.

Remember to use plenty of
terminology.

BUILDING BRICKS:

Exploring the Elements of Music and the Functions of a Keyboard
Why? – To excel in listening, analysis, composition & performance



A. MELODY

Melody is a succession of pitches in rhythm. The melody is usually the most memorable aspect of a song, the one the listener remembers and is able to perform.

B. ARTICULATION

Articulation refers to the way that notes should be performed. There are many types of articulation, with each having a different effect on how the note is played.

C. DYNAMICS

The dynamics of a piece is the variation in loudness between notes or phrases. Musicians use a variety of dynamics to add excitement and emotion to songs.

KEYWORD	MEANING
Pitch	How high or low a sound is
Octave	A series of 8 notes e.g., C-C, D-D
Pentatonic	A musical scale with 5 notes
Range	The distance between the lowest and highest pitched note in a melody
Motif	A repeated theme that is memorable
Hook/Riff	A very catchy melodic phrase
Imitation	Repeated melody in a different instrument or voice

KEYWORD	MEANING
Staccato	Short and detached notes
Legato	Smooth and slurred notes
Accent	Emphasis placed on a particular note/beat
Pizzicato	Plucked strings
Arco	Bowed strings
Col Legno	Hitting strings with the wood of the bow
Glissando	Sweeping notes (think of the harp)
Vibrato	Subtly vibrating the sound by alternating the pitch between two notes

KEYWORD	MEANING	SYMBOL
Pianissimo	Very quiet	<i>pp</i>
Mezzo Piano	Moderately quiet	<i>mp</i>
Piano	Quiet	<i>p</i>
Mezzo Forte	Moderately loud	<i>mf</i>
Forte	Loud	<i>f</i>
Fortissimo	Very loud	<i>ff</i>
Crescendo	Gradually louder	
Diminuendo	Gradually quieter	

D. TEXTURE

Texture describes how layers of sound within a piece of music interact. Texture is determined by how many instruments are playing and how many different parts there are.

E. STRUCTURE

Structure is the order that different parts of the song are played in. The basic structure of a song can include an intro, verse, pre-chorus, chorus, and bridge.


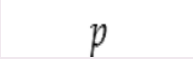



F. HARMONY

Harmony is the blending of simultaneous sounds of different pitch. A harmony differs from a melody in the way that it stacks multiple notes on top of one another to create a sound.

KEYWORD	MEANING
Unison	All playing or singing the same note
Thick/Thin	Number of layers of instruments/voices
Monophonic	A single line of musical notes
Homophonic	Moving together in chordal fashion
Polyphonic	Multiple layers, weaving melodic lines
Tutti	Meaning 'everyone' or 'all together'
Call & Response	Like question and answer – two parts having a musical conversation
Counter melody	A tune that complements the main melody

KEYWORD	MEANING
Binary	Two main sections, AB
Ternary	Three distinct sections, ABA
Rondo	Initial section that recurs, ABACADA
Theme & Variations	A melody is stated and is then repeated several times with changes
Verse	Tells the main story of a song
Chorus	A catchy part that is repeated in a song
Bridge	A contrasting section that prepares the listener for the return of the chorus

KEYWORD	MEANING
Chord	Three or more notes played together
Triad	Three notes: root, third, fifth
Arpeggio	Broken chord: notes are sounded individually
Perfect Cadence	Two chords at the end of a passage that sound as though the music has come to an end
Imperfect Cadence	Two chords at the end of a passage that make the music sound unfinished
Modulation	The change from one tonality to another
Dissonance	Two or more clashing notes

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
Identify this musical symbol 		What is a Motif ?	
What does this symbol mean? 		What does pizzicato mean?	
What does Homophonic mean?		What does Fortissimo mean?	
How many sections are there in a Binary form piece of music?	1 2 3 4	Draw the symbol for Fortissimo	
What sections are in a Ternary Form piece of music?	AB ABA ABACA	Identify this musical symbol 	
Identify this musical symbol 		What does the above symbol mean?	
What does this symbol mean? 		Put these dynamic markings in order from quietest to loudest: p ff f mp pp mf	
What is the definition for a hook/riff ?		What is an accent ? The symbol is >	
How many beats is this note worth?		What's the musical term for notes that are played short and detached ?	
What is the musical term for notes that are played smooth and slurred ?		What does Pentatonic mean?	
What is an Octave ?		What texture has multiple layers and weaving melodic lines?	

G. INSTRUMENTS

KEYWORD	MEANING
Strings	Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Harp
Brass	Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Tuba
Woodwind	Piccolo, Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon
Percussion	Timpani, Xylophone, Glockenspiel, Maracas
Soprano	Highest female singing voice
Alto	A lower female singing voice
Tenor	Standard male singing voice
Bass	Low male singing voice

H. RHYTHM

Rhythm involves time—the duration of musical sounds. Rhythm can exist without melody, as in the drumbeats of music, but melody cannot exist without rhythm.

KEYWORD	MEANING	SYMBOL
Semiquaver	¼ beat	
Quaver	½ beat	
Pair of Quavers	1 beat	
Crotchet	1 beat	
Minim	2 beats	
Dotted Minim	3 beats	
Semibreve	4 beats	
Breve	8 beats	

I. TIMBRE

Timbre refers to the quality of a sound made by a particular voice or musical instrument. It is what makes a musical note sound different from another one.

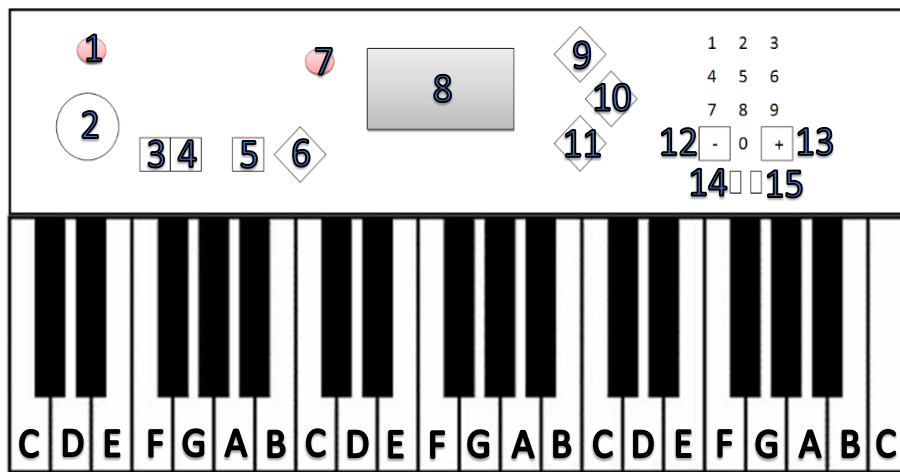
ADJECTIVE	INSTRUMENT	ADJECTIVE	INSTRUMENT
Sweet	Flute	Hollow	Xylophone
Nasal	Oboe	Booming	Bass Drum
Tinkly	Glockenspiel	Muted	French Horn
Pounding	Timpani	Dull	Viola
Brassy	Trumpet	Breathy	Saxophone
Mellow	Clarinet	Shrill	Piccolo
Rich	Cello	Pure	Violin
Crashing	Cymbals	Rattly	Maracas
Dark	Double Bass	Reedy	Bassoon

J. TEMPO

Tempo means the speed at which a piece of music should be played. As with many other musical terms, Italian words are used to describe different tempos of music.

KEYWORD	MEANING	SYMBOL
Presto	Very fast	168-200bpm
Allegro	Fast	120-168bpm
Moderato	Moderate	108-120bpm
Andante	Walking pace	76-108bpm
Adagio	Slow	66-76bpm
Largo	Very slow	40-66bpm
Accelerando	Gradually faster	accel.
Rallentando	Gradually slower	rall.

K. LAYOUT AND FUNCTIONS OF A KEYBOARD









1. Power Button (on/off)
2. Volume
3. Accompaniment
4. Intro/Ending
5. Sync. Start
6. Start/Stop Button
7. Tempo Button
8. Screen
9. Song
10. Voice
11. Style
12. Go left on options
13. Go right on options
14. Dual

L. DRILL TERMS

KEYWORD	MEANING
Treble Clef	Also known as the G Clef as it starts on the G line
Bass Clef	Also known as the F Clef as it starts on the F line
Staff	5 lines, 4 spaces that music notes are written on

KEYWORD	MEANING
Quaver	A note that lasts for ½ beat
Crotchet	A note that lasts for 1 beat
Minim	A note that lasts for 2 beats

KEYWORD	MEANING
Dotted Minim	A note that lasts for 3 beats
Semibreve	A note that lasts for 4 beats
Sharp/Flat	Higher/Lower by 1 semitone

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
How many Semi-quavers are in a Crochet ?		What Instrument has a Dark Timbre ?	
What does Accelerando mean?		What is the definition of Allegro ?	
Give the names of 4 Brass instruments ...		How many Quavers are in a Minim ?	
How many Beats is this note? 		What does Alto mean?	
What is the name the note? 		What Clef is also know as the F Clef ?	
What does the word Presto mean?		Identify this musical symbol 	
List 3 instruments found in the Brass section of an orchestra		How many beats is this symbol? 	
Solve this problem:  +  - 		List 3 instruments found in the Woodwind section of an orchestra	
What note lasts for 4 beats ?		What musical term is used for the highest female singing voice ?	
What does Sharp/Flat mean?		What Timbre does the Violin have?	
What does the key word Andante mean?		List 3 instruments that can be found in the string section	




What we are learning in LAA:

- A. Key words
- B. Definitions of health and wellbeing
- C. Genetic inheritance

A. Key words for this Unit

Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents
Predisposition	Someone is more likely to suffer from a particular condition
Chronic	Gradual illness that is long term (longer than 3 months) and generally can be treated but not cured
Acute	A short-term illness that can be cured
Monitor	To check progress over a period of time.
Person-Centred	Planning care around the wants and needs of a service user
Bereavement	The process of coming to terms with the death of someone close.
Circumstances	Events that change your life, over which you have no control
Physiological	Relates to how a person and their bodily parts function normally.
Interpret	understand an action, mood, or way of behaving as having a particular meaning
Collaboratively	Working well together with other people or services
Obstacles	Difficulties a person might face when they implement a plan.
Goal	What you want to achieve in the long term
Norm	Something that is usual, typical or standard
Targets	Challenges to help you reach your goal

B Definitions of health and well-being

Positive Definition 	Looks at how physically fit and mentally stable a person is. You have a positive attitude towards health and wellbeing if you realise that there is something you can do to improve your health and wellbeing and do it.
Negative definition 	Looks at the absence of physical illness, disease, and mental distress. You have a negative attitude towards your health and wellbeing if you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base your attitude on not having anything wrong with you. • Continues as you are- Inc. keeping bad habits like smoking. • Assume that because you currently feel fine you will stay healthy in the future.
Holistic definition 	It is a combination of physical health and social and emotional wellbeing. It is not just the absence of disease or illness; it looks at all aspects of a person's health and wellbeing. You have a holistic attitude towards health and wellbeing if you look after your: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Health: Be meeting the needs we have to keep our bodies working as well as they can, e.g. Food, water, shelter, warmth, clothing, rest, exercise and good personal hygiene. • Intellectual health: By meeting the needs we have to develop and keep our brains working as well as possible; these include mental stimulation to keep us motivated and interested. • Emotional aspects of wellbeing: By meeting the needs we have that make us feel happy and relaxed, e.g. being loved, respected and secure. Knowing how to deal with negative emotions, having positive self-concept and being respected by others. • Social aspects of wellbeing: By meeting the needs we have to help us develop and enjoy good relationships with others, including mixing with others in appropriate environments and having access to leisure facilities/ activities.



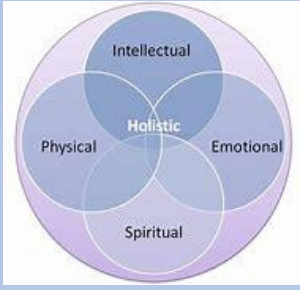
C. Genetic inheritance

Inherited physical Characteristics		Genes and environment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children inherit their physical; characteristics from their parents e.g. height, skin and eye colour and hair type and colour. • These characteristics can affect social and emotional wellbeing because they influence a person's self-concept (self-image and esteem). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chromosomes carry genes that determine aspects of persons physical makeup. • Gene is a section of DNA that carries a code. Different versions of a gene are called alleles (they can be faulty). • Environmental factors such as diet, also influence physical appearance. For example, a person may not grow to their full, genetically determined height if they do not have enough food. 	
Allele type	Dominant: If a gene is dominant a child inheriting it from only one birth parent will have the condition, e.g Huntington's disease.	Effects of inherited disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical health: Body systems, growth and mobility • Intellectual wellbeing: learning, thinking, problem solving and decision making. • Emotional wellbeing: how people feel about themselves. • Social wellbeing: the ability to build relationships and maintaining them.
	Recessive: If the gene is recessive a child would only develop the condition if it was inherited from both birth parents, e.g. Cystic fibrosis.		

What we are learning in LAA:
A. Key words
B. Definitions of health and wellbeing
C. Genetic inheritance

A.	Define the key words for this Unit
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Genetic inheritance	
Predisposition	
Chronic	
Acute	
Monitor	
Person-Centred	
Bereavement	
Circumstances	
Physiological	
Interpret	
Collaboratively	
Obstacles	
Goal	
Norm	
Targets	

B	Definitions of health and well-being	
Positive Definition		
Negative definition		
Holistic definition		Definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Health: • Intellectual health: • Emotional aspects of wellbeing: • Social aspects of wellbeing:

C.	Genetic inheritance		
	Inherited physical Characteristics		Genes and environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
Allele type	Dominant:	Effects of inherited disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • •
	Recessive:		



What we are learning in LAA:

- D. Balanced diet
- E. Chronic and acute illness
- F. What are the effect of exercise?
- G. What are the effect of excessive substance use?

E	Chronic or Acute Illness	
<p>Chronic illness- Illness comes on gradually, is long term (more than 3 months) and generally can be treated but not cured. E.g Asthma, Diabetes, epilepsy, bipolar disease, Alzheimer’s disease</p>		<p>Acute illness- Illness comes on quickly, is short term and can be cured. E.g. Cold, flue, broken bones, heartburn, appendicitis or Diarrhoea.</p>

Some chronic conditions are acute but may develop because of chronic conditions. For example: osteoporosis (a chronic condition that weakness bones) masking their bones fragile and more likely to break. Broken bones are then an acute condition.

Possible negative effects of chronic illness	
<p>Physical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor rate of growth • Unusual physiological change during puberty • Restricted movement 	<p>Emotional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative self-concept • Stress • Decision making
<p>Intellectual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbed learning because of missing school • Difficulties in thinking and problem solving • Memory problems. 	<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation • Loss of independence • Difficulties developing relationships

D.	Balanced diet
What is a balanced diet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet that contains the correct nutrients in the right proportions to keep out bodies and minds healthy. • It is also a lifestyle choice • Choosing to eat too much or too little might make us less able to take all the opportunities that life offers.
Overweight or underweight may:	<p>A person over weight or under weight may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be prone to illness and conditions • Have their life expectancy reduced • Be less able to exercise effectively • Miss out on learning experiences • Miss out on some sporting activities • Be less successful in job interviews • Feel embarrassed and self-conscious about their appearance in social situations.
Essential parts of a healthy diet:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fats (saturated and unsaturated) • Carbohydrates (sugars and starches) • Minerals • Vitamins • Proteins
Est well guide says you should eat:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat at least 5 portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables every day. • Base meals on potatoes, bread, rice, pasta or other starchy carbohydrates; choosing wholegrain versions where possible. • Have some dairy or dairy alternatives (such as soya drinks); choosing lower fat and lower sugar options. • Eat some beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other proteins (including 2 portions of fish every week, one of which should be oily). • Choose unsaturated oils and spreads and eat in small amounts. • Drink 6-8 cups/glasses of fluid a day.
If you eat more than you need:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The body will store food as fat and this can lead to: • Obesity, heart disease, high blood pressure, Strokes, Tooth decay or cancer
If you eat less than you need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The body does not get enough nutrients to grow and develop properly and this can lead to: • Eating disorders, stunted growth, anaemia, heart failure, depression, tiredness, cancer or rickets.

F.	What are the effect of exercise?
<p>Positive effects of exercise</p>	<p>Physical: maintain a healthy weight, reduce BMI, boosting energy levels. Improved flexibility, stamina, endurance and stronger bones and muscles. Reduce risk of heart disease and diabetes.</p> <p>Intellectual: improved brain function like mentor and thinking skills.</p> <p>Emotional: improves confidence and mood and reduces stress. Aid relaxation and sleep and lead to better self concept.</p> <p>Social: encourages social interaction, reducing isolation and improving social skills.</p>
<p>Negative effects of exercise</p>	<p>Physical: Obesity and associated health problems.</p> <p>Intellectual: Reduced pain performance, hard to concentrate and retain information.</p> <p>Emotional: poor self-concept and reduced ability to cope with stress.</p> <p>Social: Fewer opportunities for social interactions.</p>

G.	What are the effect of excessive substance use?
<p>Negative effects of excessive alcohol consumption</p>	<p>Physical: Alcohol dependence, damage to major organs: liver, heart, kidneys, pancreas. Cancers: mouth, throat, oesophagus, liver, breast. Infertility and impotence, weight gain.</p> <p>Intellectual: difficulty in making decisions, depression and anxiety, chance of stroke and brain damage, impaired brain development of unborn baby.</p> <p>Emotional: poor self-concept, poor judgement leading to a risk of accidents and unsafe sex, can have an impact on relationships, depression.</p> <p>Social: breakdown of relationships, domestic violence, social isolation</p>



What we are learning in LAA:

- D. Balanced diet
- E. Chronic and acute illness
- F. What are the effect of exercise?
- G. What are the effect of excessive substance use?

E	Chronic or Acute Illness	
Chronic illness-		Acute illness-

Explanation:

Possible negative effects of chronic illness	
Physical:	Emotional:
Intellectual:	Social

F. What are the effect of exercise?

Positive effects of exercise 	<u>Physical:</u> <u>Intellectual:</u> <u>Emotional:</u> <u>Social:</u>
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Negative effects of exercise	<u>Physical:</u> <u>Intellectual:</u> <u>Emotional:</u> <u>Social:</u>
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G. What are the effect of excessive substance use?

Negative effects of excessive alcohol consumption 	<u>Physical:</u> <u>Intellectual:</u> <u>Emotional:</u> <u>Social:</u>
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D. Balanced diet

What is a balanced diet?

Overweight or underweight may:

Essential parts of a healthy diet:

Est well guide says you should eat:

If you eat more than you need:

If you eat less than you need

What we are learning in LAA:

- H. The effects of social interactions on wellbeing
- I. What are the effects of stress on health and wellbeing
- J. What are the hazards of smoking
- K. What are the effects of personal hygiene

H. The effects of social interactions on wellbeing

Social integration	When people feel they belong to a group and can interact with others. Social interactions can happen between family members and friends, work colleagues, school learners, members of a community or interest groups.
Social isolation	Occurs when people do not have regular contact with others. This may be because they don't go out much because of physical illness, reduced mobility or unemployment. They might have a difficulty in communicating if they have a mental illness, depression or learning difficulties. Lastly, a person might be discriminated against because of culture, religion or disability.

Positive effects of relationships



Physical: physical support and day to day care and practical assistance.
Intellectual: shared experiences, supported learning and thinking
Emotional: unconditional love, security and encouragement, positive self-concept, feeling content, ability to build relationships with people outside the family, independence and confidence.
Social: Companionship, social circle increases.

Negative effects of social isolation



Physical: poor lifestyle choices like smoking and drinking, poor diet that can cause eating disorders.
Intellectual: reduced ability to use thinking skills, missing school/work
Emotional: feelings insecure, depression, anxiety, negative self-concept, feeling of hurt, loneliness and distrust, lack of independence, difficulty in controlling emotions.
Social: difficulties in building relationships as lack skills.

I. What are the effects of stress on health and wellbeing

Physical effects	Intellectual effects	Emotional effects	Social effects
Increased heartbeat Increased breathing rate Tense muscles Sweaty palms Dry mouth High blood pressure Loss of appetite Sleeplessness Digestive problems	Forgetfulness Poor concentration Difficulty in making decisions	Difficulty in controlling emotions Feeling insecure Negative self-concept Feeling anxious and frightened Loss of confidence	Difficulty in making friends and building relationships Breakdown of close relationships Social isolation

J. What are the hazards of Smoking

Heart disease and poor circulation mean:

- increased blood pressure
- increased risk of heart attack
- narrowing of the arteries.

Carbon monoxide causes:

- decreased oxygenation
- poor growth
- extra work for the heart
- increased risk of thrombosis.

Exposure in childhood means that children:

- are prone to chest infections and asthma
- tend to be smaller and weaker
- do less well at school.

Irritant particles cause:

- bronchitis
- emphysema
- asthma
- smoker's cough.

Nicotine causes:

- addiction
- increased blood clotting leading to thrombosis.

Conditions such as:

- stroke
- gum disease.

Tar causes cancers of the nose, throat, tongue, lungs, stomach and bladder.

The hazards of smoking

Exposure in pregnancy causes:

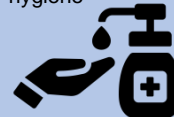
- smaller babies
- more stillbirths
- more miscarriages.

Smokers':

- breath and clothes smell of smoke
- hands and nails are nicotine stained
- faces often become wrinkled from the effects of smoking.

K. What are the effects of Personal Hygiene?

Positive effects of good personal hygiene



- Helps prevent the spread of infection
 - Improves self-concept
 - Reduces number of bacteria that lives on us.
- You must:**
- Brush you teeth
 - Shower daily or bath
 - Wash your hair regularly
 - Keep fingernails and toenails clean and trimmed

Negative effects of poor personal hygiene

Physical: catching and spreading disease like food poisoning, sore throat, meningitis and athlete's foot. Bad body odour, bad breath and tooth decay.
Emotional: loss of friendships and social isolation. Might be bullied and poor self-concept.
Social: low social interactions as people don't want to be friends with someone that neglects their hygiene. Social isolation.



When caring for others:

- Bad hygiene can stop effective communication.
- Negative effect on the person being cared for and their health and wellbeing- pass on infection
- Discomfort for the person being cared for because of the odour or visible dirt under fingernails.

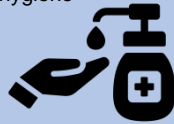
J. What are the hazards of Smoking- draw out the mind map in the space below:

What we are learning in LAA:
 H. The effects of social interactions on wellbeing
 I. What are the effects of stress on health and wellbeing
 J. What are the hazards of smoking
 K. What are the effects of personal hygiene

H. The effects of social interactions on wellbeing	
Social integration	
Social isolation	

Positive effects of relationships 	<u>Physical:</u> <u>Intellectual:.</u> <u>Emotional:</u> <u>Social:</u>
Negative effects of social isolation 	<u>Physical:</u> <u>Intellectual:.</u> <u>Emotional:</u> <u>Social:</u>

K. What are the effects of Personal Hygiene?

Positive effects of good personal hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • You must: • • • •
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Negative effects of poor personal hygiene	<u>Physical:</u> <u>Emotional:</u> <u>Social:</u>
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When caring for others:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
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I. What are the effects of stress on health and wellbeing

Physical effects	Intellectual effects	Emotional effects	Social effects

What we are learning in LAA:	
L.	What are the barriers to seeking help.
M.	What are the effects of unexpected life events on health and wellbeing
N.	What are the effects of economic factors (e.g, income) on health and wellbeing
O.	What are the effects of expected life events on health and wellbeing
L.	What are the barriers to seeking help.
Culture	Accessing HSC services can be influenced by values, traditions, way of life and beliefs of the society or group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some may have received discrimination when accessing other services. Some may not speak English well enough. Values and traditions not understood e.g. eye contact means respect in some cultures but not others. Some cultures a woman must be treated only by a female professional. Alternative therapies are used in some cultures
Gender	Research shows that men are less likely to talk about their health and wellbeing than woman. This is because men are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Often less open about their feelings Sometimes reluctant to appear vulnerable by asking for help Not aware of poor health signs as health campaigns target women's health more Unhappy to be examined by a female health worker.
Education	Research shows that people who are better educated are more likely to seek help. This is because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They like to research symptoms and know when help is needed Understand the importance of early diagnosis and treatment Know how and where to access services.
Stigma	In some cultural groups there is a stigma attached to certain condition like depression. Stigma is a word used to describe something that people feel embarrassed about. Therefore, they wouldn't seek help.

M. What are the effects of unexpected life events on health and wellbeing		
Life event	Positive Effects:	Negative Effects:
Imprisonment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depression Loss of contact with family and friends Social isolation Restrictions on physical activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to study Improvement in health through balanced diet, lack of alcohol, reduced use of nicotine
Redundancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor self-concept Anxiety about finances Fewer opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to study or train for a new job More time to spend with family and friends
Exclusion or dropping out of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of contact with friends Social isolation Poor self-concept Lack of learning opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalyst for change of behaviour Opportunities for more suitable study or work situation

N. What are the effects of economic factors (e.g, income) on health and wellbeing		
	Positive Effects:	Negative Effects:
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better financial resources can result in good housing conditions and healthy diet Manual jobs may improve muscle tone and stamina. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low wages can affect diet and housing, leading to poor health. Manual jobs can cause muscular and skeletal problems Desk jobs lead to less activity and weight gain.
Intellectual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better financial resources can result in more leisure time for intellectual activities Work, education or training helps to develop problem solving and thinking skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some people work very long hours to improve their financial position, leading to less leisure time and reduced learning opportunities. Being unemployed can result in poor mental health.
Emotional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A well-paid job gives a feeling of security. Being financially secure promotes positive self-concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financially worried can result in stress and breakdown of relationships. Unemployment or low-status work can lead to low self-concept
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better financial resources provide opportunities for socialising. Work gives opportunities for socialising with colleagues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of financial resources reduces opportunities for socialising. Unemployment reduces opportunities for relationships, leading to social isolation.

O. What are the effects of expected life events on health and wellbeing		
Life event	Positive Effects:	Negative Effects:
Starting school, college or uni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build new relationships Extend knowledge and learning Develop new skills Improve confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxiety about new routines and meeting new people Insecurity about leaving parents and other families
Start a new job or career	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop independence Improve thought processes Improve self-concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stress about learning new skills and routines Anxiety about meeting new people
Moving to a new house or area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excitement Develop new friendships and relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unhappiness at loss of old life Stress of moving Social isolation
Retirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced stress Time to socialise with family and friends Opportunities for leisure of physical activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of relationships with colleagues Possible loss of fitness and mobility Loss of intellectual stimulation and status

What we are learning in LAA:

L. What are the barriers to seeking help.
 M. What are the effects of unexpected life events on health and wellbeing
 N. What are the effects of economic factors (e.g, income) on health and wellbeing
 O. What are the effects of expected life events on health and wellbeing

L.	What are the barriers to seeking help.
Culture	
Gender	
Education	
Stigma	

N.	What are the effects of economic factors (e.g, income) on health and wellbeing	
	Positive Effects:	Negative Effects:
Physical		
Intellectual		
Emotional		
Social		




O.	What are the effects of expected life events on health and wellbeing	
Life event	Positive Effects:	Negative Effects:
Starting school, college or uni		
Start a new job or career		
Moving to a new house or area		
Retirement		

M.	What are the effects of unexpected life events on health and wellbeing	
Life event	Positive Effects:	Negative Effects:
Imprisonment		
Redundancy		
Exclusion or dropping out of education		

What we are learning in LAB:
A. Physiological health indicators
B. What are health indicators?
C. Interpreting lifestyle data

A.	Physiological health indicators
Pulse	<p>Resting pulse rate is measured when a person has been still for about 5 minutes. Health reading for an adult is 60-100 bpm.</p> <p>Pulse rate during exercise: 220bpm minus the person's age.</p>
Blood pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the pressure exerted by blood against the artery walls. It is measured in millimetres of mercury (mm Hg) and is shown in two numbers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systolic pressure: (the top number) is the maximum pressure in the blood vessels as the heart pushes out blood. Diastolic pressure: (the bottom number) as the minimum pressure in the vessels when the heart relaxes between the beats.
Peak flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measured how quickly you can blow air out of your lungs. it is measured in liters per min (L/min).
BMI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures the amount of fat on your body in relation to your height to tell you if your weight is healthy.



B.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are health indicators?
Importance of understanding indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detect health problems at an early stage Track improvements or deterioration in health Make recommendations about health and treatments Give advice about future health risks Support individuals to make different lifestyle choices.
What are lifestyle indicators?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These indicators can be used to assess risks to an individual's health and wellbeing now and in the future. Professionals collect information about lifestyle choices by asking about a person's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly alcohol consumption Smoking habits Levels of physical activity and exercise.
What are physiological indicators?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They show how well the body's systems are functioning. Health professionals check a person's health by taking measurements. They compare the results with published guidance.

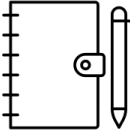
C.	Interpreting lifestyle data
<p>Interpreting data on smoking</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoking causes around 96,000 deaths in the UK annually. Smoker under the age of 40 are 5 times more likely to have a heart attack than non-smoker. Smoking causes 80% of deaths from lung cancer, 80% of bronchitis and 14% of deaths from heart disease. More than 25% of all cancer deaths are caused by smoking. On average a smoker will die 10 years earlier than a non-smoker. Smokers are more likely to develop facial wrinkles. Smoking is a cause of impotence and can lead to sperm abnormalities.
<p>Interpreting data on alcohol</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly linked to at least 7 types of cancer Alcohol-related liver disease accounts for 37% of liver disease and deaths. 2/3s of cases of chronic pancreatitis are caused by heavy drinking You are between 2 and 5 times more likely to have an accident or injury Each drink per day increases the risk of breast cancer in woman between 7-13% Men and woman should not drink more than 14 units a week and not all in one go.
<p>Interpreting data on inactivity</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased risk of breast cancer by 17.8% and colon cancer by 18.7% Increased risk of type 2 diabetes by 13%. Increased risk of coronary heart disease by 10.5% Leads to obesity and joint pain 16.9% of all premature deaths are caused by inactive lifestyle. Active people have a lower risk of premature death. People who are inactive visit their GP more often and they spend 38% more time in hospital.

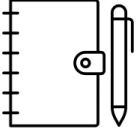
What we are learning in LAB:
A. Physiological health indicators
B. What are health indicators?
C. Interpreting lifestyle data

A.	Physiological health indicators
Pulse	Resting pulse rate : Pulse rate during exercise:
Blood pressure	• • • •
Peak flow	• •
BMI	•

B.	• What are health indicators?
Importance of understanding indicators	
What are lifestyle indicators?	
What are physiological indicators?	

C.	Interpreting lifestyle data
Interpreting data on smoking	
	
Interpreting data on alcohol	
	
Interpreting data on inactivity	
	

What we are learning in LAC:		C.	Recommended action to meet health and wellbeing improvement goals	
A. What is a person-centred approach B. Health improvement plan C. Recommended action to meet health and wellbeing improvement goals D. SMART targets for health improvement plan E. Sources of support		To lower blood pressure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat five or more portions of fruit and veg a day • Cut out salt • Use relaxation techniques to reduce stress • Join a gym • Drink water alongside alcohol to reduce consumption 	To reduce BMI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce fat and sugar intake • Do not exceed the recommended daily calories intake • Get off the bus a stop early and walk the rest of the way • Drink water instead of sugary drinks. 	
A.	What is a person-centred approach.		To increase peak flow reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half the number of cigarettes smoked each day • Use nicotine replacement therapies • Join an exercise or dance class. 	To reduce pulse rate and improve recovery time after exercise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk for half an hour at lunchtime • Drink decaffeinated drinks • Take up a physically active hobby • Join a yoga group.
Person-centred approach	A holistic approach that puts the individual at the heart of health care planning, so that the whole range of physical, intellectual, emotional and social health needs are met.			
When planning for health improvements include:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The needs: physical, intellectual, emotional and social. • The wishes: likes, dislikes, choices and desired health goals. • Circumstances: illness or disability, access to facilities, previous experiences, family and relationships, responsibilities. 			
Benefits of person-centred approach:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will feel involved • Is more likely to trust a health professional who listen to them • Will feel more secure • Is more likely to follow the plan and achieve the targets • Will take responsibility for their own health. 			
B.	Health improvement plan	D.	SMART targets for health improvement plan	
What is it?	Health and wellbeing improvement plans are often based on an individual's physiological and lifestyle indicators. Plans should be person-centred and include goals, actions and targets and possible sources of support.	Specific	The target must be clearly stated. It should say exactly what you mean, such as to 'lose 2 kg in weight in a week'. The target should be clear and not open to any misunderstanding.	
The plan will identify:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health issues and goal • The recommended actions to take • A set of targets for health improvement • The supports that are needed • Possible obstacles to progress and way to overcome them. 	Measurable	A target of to 'lose weight' is too vague. A specific amount must be stated so you can prove you have met your target.	
Positive effects of a health improvement plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be fitter • Loose weight • Have improved self-concept • Lower blood pressure, healthier heart • Reduced risk of cancer • Taking control of their health outcomes and reaching health goals 	Achievable/attainable	If you are following a health and wellbeing improvement plan you must feel it is possible to achieve it. If you do not, you will probably give up before you have even started. An achievable target is to 'lose 1kg this week'. An unachievable target would be to 'lose 20kg this week'.	
		Realistic	The target set must be realistic in that you must be able to physically do it. It is not realistic to expect a person who is older and not very fit to run for 30 minutes a day to help weight loss, but it is realistic to ask the same of a fitter, younger person.	
		Time-related	The target must have a deadline, so that you know when you need to achieve the target by, and progress can be assessed.	
		E.	Sources of support	
		Informal support	Informal support is the support an individual receives from partners, family and friends. It is usually the first form of support an individual experiences after and expected or unexpected life event. Informal support can provide reassurance, encouragement, advice, a sense of security, someone to talk through options with and practical help.	
		Professions (formal) support	Formal support may be provided by statutory care services (the state), private care services and charitable organizations. Professional support may include counsellors, teachers, careers advisers, occupational therapists, social workers and health specialists. Professional support may be needed to help people with a health condition, regain mobility, deal with life changes and emotions, get advice and information or change their lifestyle.	
		Voluntary support	Organizations offering voluntary support are charities, community groups and religious groups. At voluntary support services, many staff are volunteers (they work for free), but they also employ qualified people who are paid by donations. Community groups work at a local level to meet the needs of people living in a specific neighbourhood i.e. foodbanks. Religious groups are formed by people who share the same religious or spiritual beliefs but they help all people in need regardless of their beliefs and background i.e. a church run soup kitchen for the homeless.	

What we are learning in LAC:		C.	Recommended action to meet health and wellbeing improvement goals	
A. What is a person-centred approach B. Health improvement plan C. Recommended action to meet health and wellbeing improvement goals D. SMART targets for health improvement plan E. Sources of support		<u>To lower blood pressure:</u>		<u>To reduce BMI:</u>
A.	What is a person-centred approach.			
Person-centred approach			<u>To increase peak flow reading:</u>	<u>To reduce pulse rate and improve recovery time after exercise:</u>
When planning for health improvements include:		D. SMART targets for health improvement plan		
Benefits of person-centred approach:		<u>Specific</u>		
		<u>Measurable</u>		
		<u>Achievable/attainable</u>		
		<u>Realistic</u>		
		<u>Time-related</u>		
B.	Health improvement plan	E. Sources of support		
What is it?		Informal support		
The plan will identify:		Professions (formal) support		
Positive effects of a health improvement plan		Voluntary support		

F.	What are the potential obstacle to implementing plans?	G.	What are the possible obstacles to accessing services?	
Emotional/psychological-Lack of motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conflict between choices such as worrying that giving up smoking could result in weight gain • Other priorities in a person's life- such as getting married or bereavement. • Having negative attitude- believing change will be too difficult • Lack of progress for example losing eight quickly in the first weeks but then slowing down. • Having a blip- thinking there is no point in continuing the plan after briefly returning to an old lifestyle. 	Type of obstacle	Possible obstacles	Suggestions to overcome obstacles
Emotional/psychological-Low Self-concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with low self-concept don't value themselves, • Feel powerless to change their lifestyle or that there's no point in starting because the task seems too big. • Some thin that because they were unsuccessful in other aspects of their life, they won't achieve their health goals. • They may not feel they have support and approval from family and friends even if they really do. 	Geographical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service is difficult to get to because of poor bus or train services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange hospital transport • Suggest telephone helplines or internet support groups.
Emotional/psychological-Acceptance of the current state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People my accept their present health problems or lifestyle choices, as it is easier to stay the same than to make changes. • Have no incentive to make a change because they do not understand the health risks. • Have no desire to change, for example, if they are happy with their weight or don't want to give up smoking. 	Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charges to use the services • Time off from work would mean loss of pay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for entitlements, such as medicines and treatments • Direct the person to advice on benefits and employee rights.
Time constraints	<p>People find that they do not have the time to achieve their health improvements targets because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care of young children, family members that are not well. • Regular and additional work and study commitments • Domestic chores • Medical appointments 	Psychological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of being judged because there is stigma around a health problem (mental health, obesity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about concerns and reassure • Direct the person to a charity that supports people with a particular health problem.
Availability of resources	<p>Financial obstacles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gym memberships, entry fee for a swimming pool • Cost of attending exercise classes • Cost of travel to the gym. pool or to attend health appointments • Higher costs of some healthy foods. • Lack of and the cost of exercise equipment 	Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty getting into the buildings where the service is provided (no wheelchair access). • No where to park near the service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of services that are adapted for easy access • Ask a friend or family member to drop the person off at the service
Unachievable targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expectations too high • Targets are not clear • There are too many targets • Timing is wrong/poor • Targets are not suitable for the individual • Fear of not being able to meet targets • Not being in the right frame of mind to commit to the plan, e.g. due to depression. 	Personal needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication difficulties because of poor language skills, sensory or learning disability . • Concern that cultural needs are not understood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support services that meet the person's needs, such as a BSL signer, interpreter, advocate • Use anti-discriminatory practice and encourage others to do so
Lack of support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet- find it difficult if a person on a healthy eating plan is surrounded by others that eat junk food or tempted by the chocolate and biscuits in the cupboard, Family and friends go out for meals instead of doing other activities. • Smoking- friends and family smoking and offering them cigarettes. Lacking will power to quit. • Alcohol consumption- someone that is used to drinking with family and friends will find it difficult to stop without their support. It would be hard to quit if the family and friends drink wine with their meals, friends centre a night out around heavy drinking at pubs and clubs. 	Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limits on services, such as support aids and equipment • Staff shortages, leading to long waits for appointments and support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest sources of second-hand equipment • Look for alternative strategies, for example an exercise DVD if there are no places at an exercise class.
Ability, disability and addiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand what they need to do • Learn how to make the required changes in their lives. • Any places the person uses are wheelchair accessible • Any exercise advised is wheelchair friendly. • If stop smoking, then can put on weight- put people off. • Like the way alcohol makes them feel but cant admit that they have a problem 			

F.	What are the potential obstacle to implementing plans?	G.	What are the possible obstacles to accessing services?			
Emotional/psychological-Lack of motivation		Type of obstacle	Possible obstacles	Suggestions to overcome obstacles		
Emotional/psychological-Low Self-concept		Geographical				
Emotional/psychological-Acceptance of the current state		Financial				
Time constraints		Psychological				
Availability of resources		Physical				
Unachievable targets		Personal needs				
Lack of support		Resources				
Ability, disability and addiction						